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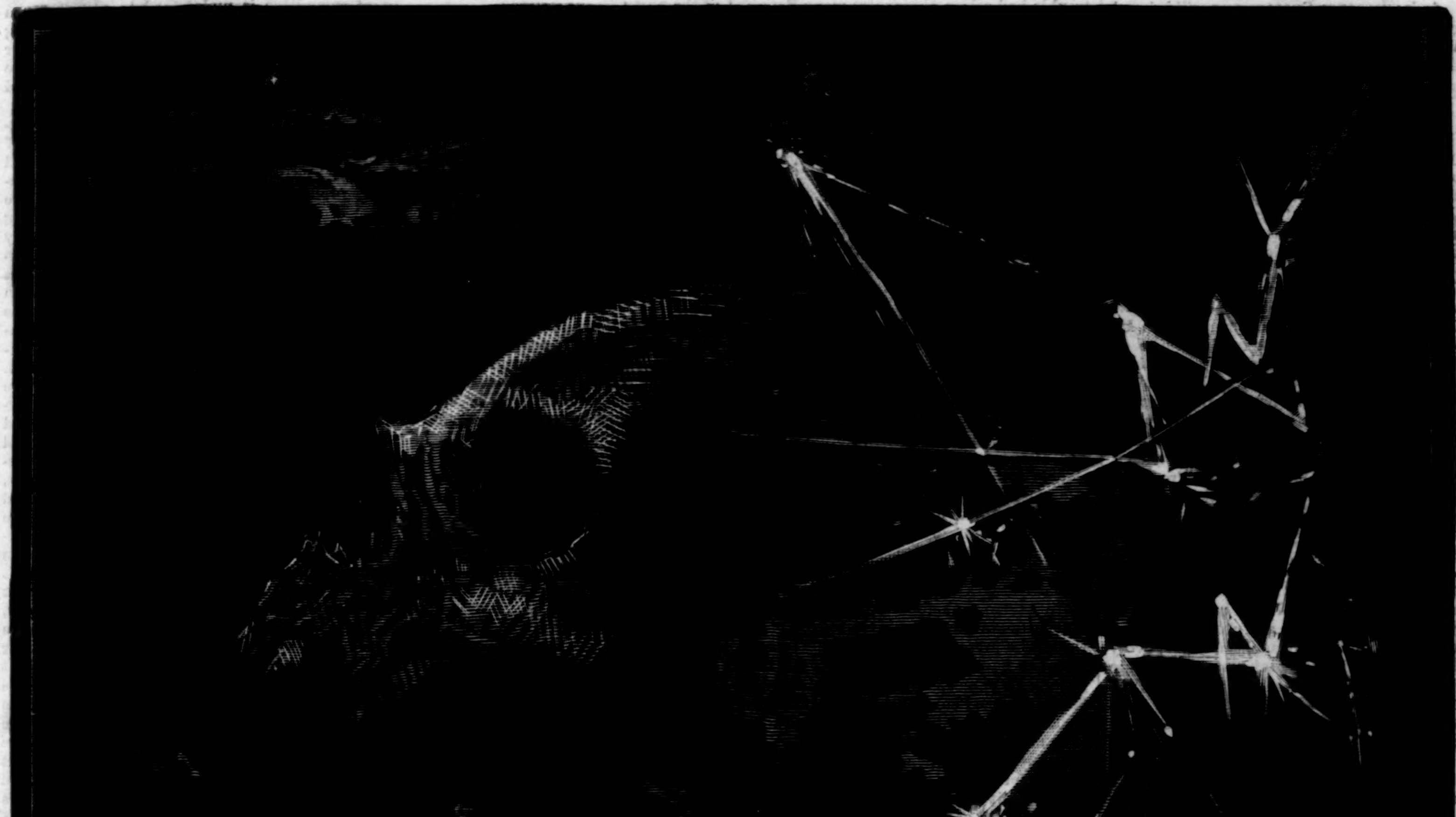

THE "INTERNATIONALISTS" ARE TO MAKE THE WORLD ALL ONE MILLENNIUM—(CHAOS).

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Saturday, June 1, 1878.

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THE PROPOSED RE-OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

In speaking, some time since, of the **Blair** movement, we said that if once seriously begun, it could have but one logical result, and that was the attempted unseating of the President. Whatever effort might be made to limit the agitation to what is called an exposure of the alleged frauds for the sole purpose of affecting public opinion, the force of party spirit would drive the movement forward to revolution. That is now the plain drift of the movement begun by Mr. **Clarkson N. Potter** in the House of Representatives. He expressly disclaims, indeed, any such intention. But an investigation in Democratic hands will, of course, end in a report declaring that electoral votes sufficient to decide the result were fraudulently given to Mr. **Hayes**, and from such a conclusion to a resolution that the President does not rightfully hold his seat, and ought not to be officially recognized, is a very direct and obvious step. It would, indeed, be sheer revolution and anarchy, but it is none the less the immediate and logical result of the Democratic movement which has begun under the leadership of Mr. **Potter**. It is a vital blow at the peace and prosperity of the country. Industry, trade, commerce, every legitimate and honest interest, will deplore it; and in making himself its agent Mr. **Potter** arrays against himself the whole force of the intelligent conservatism of the community in which he lives, as well as of the whole country, and deliberately chooses to take his place with Mr. **Blair** and the other reckless disturbers of the public peace.

Mr. **Potter**, as we said, disclaims any intention of assailing the Presidential title. But he bases his resolution upon the **Blair** proposal, which is an acknowledged attack upon the title; and if its real and sole object were merely public exposure of alleged fraud, that object has been already accomplished by the Democratic report of the winter of 1876–77, and by the recent "confessions." The last, indeed, are the real sources of the present action, and the inquiry can add nothing to their force. Again, if the purpose were merely the exposure of alleged frauds, not for the purpose of disturbing the title, but to inform the public mind, then the inquiry would have embraced the whole subject. The electoral proceedings in Oregon demand investigation quite as much as those in Florida. But Mr. **Potter** opposed the extension of the inquiry, on the ground that the alleged attempts in Oregon and elsewhere were not "operative." Operative upon what? Of course upon the result. But if the object be not to question the result, but only to show fraudulent proceedings, his reply was no reply at all. If the title is not to be attacked, the sole rational purpose of the investigation is to show the secret history of the election. But the shotgun and terror are as constituent a part of that secret history as the action of the Returning Boards. Therefore Mr. **Potter's** opposition to the extended inquiry necessarily implies either that the title is to be attacked, which is mere revolution and anarchy, or that nothing but a Democratic partisan advantage is sought by a method which is a criminal playing with fire, and which ought to unite all patriotic and independent citizens against a party that desperately resorts to it.

Against this attempt of Mr. **Potter** and his party associates American common-sense and intelligence and patriotism and constitutional instinct and habit will rise in opposition. The "confessions" have added nothing to knowledge or belief upon the subject. The electoral dilemma of 1876, produced by party spirit and defective law, was happily escaped, and the universal congratulation had been confirmed by the patriotic conduct of the Chief Magistrate who had been constitutionally inaugurated. The country, grateful to be relieved from the prolonged and threatening agitation, was beginning to resume its old prosperous courses, and abounding crops and reviving confidence were the augury of better times. Party spirit was assuaged, and a more cordial national feeling was every where renewing itself. This cheering prospect has been rudely blasted by a political proceeding which was neither expected nor desired by the country. As for Mr. **Tilden's** probable part in the business, it is of small importance. The proposed inquiry would not necessarily gratify his ambition. Something more is necessary to obtain the Presidency for him under existing circumstances than a resolution of the House of Representatives, or of a future Congress, that he was elected to the office, while as a game to procure a nomination from his party in 1880 nothing could have been more ill-advised than the present movement. In the winter of 1876–77, if trouble had arisen, there were many Republicans whom suspicions of foul play in some of the States would have made doubtful and inactive. But that question having been carefully met and settled, any trouble that might now arise from an attempt to re-open the Presidential question would not only indissolubly unite in opposition all Republicans, but all patriotic and law-respecting American citizens.

LEAVING "SEVERELY ALONE."

Some of the anti-Administration Republican papers advise the party Conventions of this year to leave the Administration "severely alone." This they can undoubtedly do; but what is the reason of the advice? Simply that there are differences of opinion about the Administration among Republicans. But if this reasoning be logically followed, it will lead to some absurd conclusions. The party is by no means agreed upon the financial question: therefore, says this reasoning, leave it severely alone. It is not agreed upon civil service reform: therefore leave it severely alone. It is not agreed upon conciliation: therefore leave it severely alone. It is not agreed upon the tariff question: therefore leave it severely alone. This is a kind of argument which requires that the Conventions shall leave severely alone every question upon which Republicans are not agreed. But those who press the argument omit to mention the questions upon which there is so general an agreement as to authorize a declaration. The Pennsylvania Convention has declared for a protective tariff. But there is as much disagreement in the party upon that question as upon any other. It may answer for Pennsylvania to demand protection; but it is a national question, and as such, in view of the differences of opinion, and according to the rule we are considering, it ought to have been left severely alone.

What is the significance of an approval of the Administration? It is not, of course, personal approbation of its members, nor indiscriminate praise of every act. It is an announcement that the party sympathizes with its general purpose and spirit. In the present case it is merely smart quibbling to say that nobody can discover what its purpose and spirit are. That they are very well understood is evident enough from the bitter opposition that has arisen. Its spirit and purpose are perceived so clearly as to be declared by certain Republicans ruinous to the party. It is a fruitless affectation, therefore, to sneer that "no feller can find out" the significance of the Administration. The meaning of a declaration of approval is very evident upon some points at least. It means, for instance, that the Republican party is not a "bloody-shirt" party, and that it opposes office-holding management of politics. That is something gained in the direction to which the patriotic and intelligent desires of the country point.

And is this gain not worth while? This question is answered by another: What was the political reason of the narrow escape from Republican defeat at the last election? Was it not the conviction that the party was trying to chain the country to issues that were really passed, and to maintain itself by fostering sectional jealousy? Was it not an increasing feeling that patronage had become a source of corruption, of serious loss to the government, and of dangerous interference in politics, and a profound doubt whether such tendencies could be resisted by the party? Now the Administration stands for Republican reform upon all these points. Approval of the Administration means support of that reform. And what does the severe letting alone of the Administration mean? It is a practical declaration that the Administration misrepresents the party. And what is that but an assertion that the party still holds fast to the tendencies which public opinion has condemned? But is it probable that if it barely succeeded in 1876, it could succeed in 1880 upon a platform of reaction? This is the question which intelligent Republicans ought to ask themselves, and not vaguely declare with Mr. **Angus Cameron** that the irrepressible conflict is not yet settled, and that Republican politics ought to consist in keeping "the South" out of power. Let "the South," or "the North," or "the West," or "the East," be kept out of power if its policy and measures can be shown to be injurious. But we must really have some better reason for opposing Mr. **Bayard**, for instance, than that he represents a State which formerly held slaves. The question of approving the Administration is a question both of fact and of expediency. Does the Republican party favor the policy with which the Administration is identified? and if so, is it expedient to say so? To let the Administration severely alone in the platform is to repudiate the position it has taken, and to declare that it is not the position of the party.

We were told with amusing solemnity at the last New York Convention that parties come before Administrations and last after them. But the point for a Convention to consider is not the rather obvious truth that the party makes the Administration and not the Administration the party, but whether the Administration which the party has made does or does not represent the party policy. That is, under our political customs, an unavoidable question in a Convention. To let an Administration severely alone is to answer it as much as to adopt a resolution of approval. The last New York Convention, after hearing and applauding the most carefully elaborated insults to members of the Administration, and refusing to approve its course, distinctly censured it. Has the party gained any thing by that course? The present Administration is in its second year. It is identified with certain policies which we believe command the sympathy and approval of most sensible citizens throughout the country. Does any sagacious man suppose that a Convention which leaves it severely alone by expressive silence will promote harmony and union in the party? Mr. **Simon Cameron** is reported to have said that the party will survive any harm that Mr. **Hayes** may do it. The party will be fortunate if it can survive the harm that Mr. **Cameron** has done it. In the present situation the chances of success, as between the two parties, lie in the independent vote. It is, then, pertinent to ask whether Mr. **Chandler**, Mr. **Howe**, and Mr. **Cameron** represent the kind of politics which are more likely to attract the independent vote than the policy of the Administration. Of course if the movement to re-open the Presidential question of 1876 succeeds, all these questions will be superseded by one more pressing, and defense of the legality of the President's title will be a patriotic duty as against Mexicanization and anarchy. But, apart from such an emergency, the wisdom of sustaining the Administration is evident.

A PLAIN DUTY OF CONGRESS.

While Congress is considering the question of alleged frauds in the last Presidential election, it is doing nothing to provide a remedy for possible frauds hereafter. That friends of Mr. **Tilden** attempted to buy an electoral vote in Oregon, probably no intelligent person doubts, and that there were very questionable transactions on both sides in Florida and Louisiana has always been acknowledged. But neither the Constitution nor the laws now provide a method of deciding any dispute growing out of a count of the electoral votes, and to make such provision was a paramount duty of this Congress. When a dispute was imminent in the winter of 1876–77, Congress created a tribunal which was to exercise all the powers of Congress upon the subject. The tribunal decided that Congress had no authority to go behind the certificate of a State, and Congress accepted and ratified the award made upon this principle. That action, as we said last week, is conclusive until disturbed in the manner provided by the law creating the tribunal. The President can not be unseated by a vote of Congress either that there was fraud at the polls or in the declaration of the result in any State. If he can not be unseated, the only result of the inquiry will be excitement, confusion, and continuance of industrial distress. No opinion will be changed, and there will be only a fruitless agitation which every patriotic citizen must deplore.

Meanwhile the necessity of the situation is an unmistakable method of settling a disputed count. The present arrangement is notoriously loose. The Constitution provides that "the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." But, Who is to decide which of two or more certificates shall be received and counted? or, What is to be done if the return as opened is challenged? are among the questions sure to arise, and vital to the peaceful continuance of the government, for which no answer is provided. It is understood that the committees of the Senate and of the House to which the subject was committed differ radically. The Senate committee would leave the present constitutional provisions untouched, but would add a law giving to the highest judicial court in each State power to decide, finally and beyond the authority of Congress to inquire, who have been chosen electors. The law would provide that the returns, thus determined within the State, should be opened by the President of the Senate, who is to order them to be read and recorded. A concurrent vote of both Houses is to be necessary to reject any vote claimed to be informal, and a tribunal is to be constituted to adjust any dispute that may arise. The House committee is understood to agree upon a new constitutional method of determining the electoral vote from the whole number of votes cast in a State, but seems to have made no adequate provision for a disputed count.

The law proposed by the Senate committee, and intended to remedy the defects of the existing method as they were disclosed last year, is reasonable and apparently comprehensive of all probable chances. There is no excuse whatever for not reporting some such law, which should be promptly passed by Congress, and which should satisfy the country. To the foolish assertion that the existing provisions need no alteration or addition, it is enough to reply that the words we have quoted show the insufficiency of the present method, while the situation of 1876–77 revealed its latent peril. Suppose that the President of the Senate had undertaken to decide which of two certificates sent to him he would receive and open as the constitutional certificate, and that his authority to do so had been questioned in the convention of the two Houses, and that the House of Representatives had withdrawn, what was the remedy? There was no law providing for such an emergency. Both the partisans and the opponents of the supreme authority of the President of the Senate passionately insisted that there could be no question that their views, which were absolutely irreconcilable, were correct and constitutional. But neither could prove it. It was a dispute that ought not to be permitted to recur, and the danger can be most easily avoided. If the committees of the two Houses can not agree upon a complete plan for the election, we trust that the Senate committee will not fail to report its method of settling electoral disputes, and press it to action. That is a wholly independent provision, and it is of more immediate importance to settle that than to determine whether the majority of the aggregate popular vote in a State shall determine the entire electoral vote of the State. That is a serious and important but not an immediate and pressing question.

CONSERVATISM.

We have discussed elsewhere the wisdom and expediency of Republican approval of the Administration. It would be part of the general policy which the political situation urges upon the favorable consideration of active and influential Republicans. There has not been for many years so favorable a moment as this for a strong appeal to the really conservative feeling of the country, if made under circumstances that assured its sincerity. Down to the beginning of the civil war the Democratic party assumed to be conservative, because it insisted upon maintaining the existing system of slavery, including its extension, alleging that not only was it practically guaranteed in the Constitution, but that any political movement which implied hostility to it must necessarily profoundly exasperate and disturb the country. But with the disappearance of this absorbing and deranging anomaly in our politics, a normal political condition returns. "The South" ceases to be another name for slavery and all its interests and aggressions; "the North," of necessity, is no longer a distinctive name for freedom and equal rights. There is no longer any legitimate reason for sectional hostility and sectional politics. The old traditions survive, indeed, and the angry feelings of the war are not fully allayed. But there is no longer any sectional and local reason that citizens in every State in all parts of the country who agree upon general principles should not unite in political action.

This, which is an undeniable fact, will necessarily affect parties. When Republicanism ceases to represent what is supposed to be hostility to the Southern States, Democracy will cease to represent in those States maintenance of supposed rights. A solid South does not mean that there are not differences of political views and principles among citizens of the Southern States, but that those differences must be subordinated to a supposed necessity of common defense against aggression. Take away that apprehension, and political opinion and action will be gradually restored to their normal condition. The parties which preceded the epoch of slavery politics were not sectional. The favorite and popular leader of the Whigs was a citizen of a Slave State, and the Whig cabinets were as national as the Democratic. When the slavery issue arose it naturally and properly superseded all others, and the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln had virtually no Southern delegate among its members. That era has passed, and as the Administration of President Hayes, although Republican, is in no sense sectional, the solid South will begin to dissolve just in the degree that that Administration is seen to represent the Republican party. We do not mean that the Republicans would instantly carry Georgia, for instance, but there would be a great many Georgians who would begin to see that regard for their State and section did not require them to be Democrats.

The proposed action of the Republican Committee in sending speakers into the Southern States would be of great service to the country if those speakers should go as the advocates of a party which had shown itself determined to be superior to sectionalism. If, however, they should go to preach Mr. Angus Cameron's gospel, that there is still an irrepressible conflict between the North and South, then, precisely as they were eloquent and forcible, they would encourage and strengthen that conflict. The self-respect of the better citizens in the Southern States would doubtless induce them to take care that the speakers were not disturbed, but those citizens would feel only the more strongly the necessity of defeating a party which held that, although the reason of the irrepressible conflict has totally disappeared and can not be restored, yet the conflict itself survives. If, on the other hand, these orators should go to speak for a party that cordially sustains an Administration which is Republican but not sectional; which is truly conservative of equal liberty; which is opposed to every form of financial quackery, and to the disturbance of the settled Presidential decision; which is careful of the interests of industry, of property, and of education, and which has behind it the distinctive character, intelligence, industry, and patriotism of the Northern States; which is, in fact, the best North proposing an alliance with the best South, an alliance which shall begin with obliterating those names as indicative of separate interests—if this were the spirit of the enterprise, we do not say that the Republicans would gain a single Representative at the next election, but a beginning would be made for the success of the Republican party in the Southern States as the party of a conservative and beneficent policy, as agreeable to vast numbers of citizens in that part of the country as it is to the sentiment of every other.

THE TEMPERANCE INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the long session of the New York Legislature which has just ended is the strength shown by the temperance interest in politics. It was understood that a vigorous and well-matured attack would be made upon the present Excise Law, which restricts licenses to innkeepers, and a bill to relax the restriction of this law was early introduced, and ably and skillfully maintained, on the ground that the present law is too severe to be executed, and that consequently there is more dram selling and drinking than ever, which, being illegal, brings the authority of law into contempt, while it deprives the most humane charities of the revenues derived from license-money. This argument was opposed by the direct assertion, upon satisfactory assurance, that the law could be and would be enforced so soon as it was known that it would not be repealed, while it was answered to the plea of the charities that dram selling and drinking mainly furnished the occasion for the charities which it was proposed to support by encouraging the traffic.

The virtual repeal of the present law was defeated, which was one of the most signal triumphs ever won in a New York Legislature by the temperance interest. The attempt at repeal was renewed under another form of wider license. This proposal passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. At the last moment another effort was made, and the argument of aid to the charities was strenuously urged. But it failed like the others. The temperance sentiment has thus been strong enough to maintain the law which it preferred. This indicates a popular strength which must be taken into the political account. The triumph, however, it must be noted, is strictly of the temperance, not of the prohibitory, feeling. Undoubtedly many of the ablest supporters of the existing bill, or rather opponents of the substitutes, are prohibitionists, and would gladly see a prohibitory law. But it is the license principle which has succeeded. It is a strict license system which is adopted as the present policy of the State, and which unquestionably represents the feeling of the State upon the subject.

The assertion that the law can not be enforced in large cities amounts to saying that no law which does not practically allow unlimited dram selling and drinking can be enforced, and this being so, it is argued that it is better to lay a nominal license, and so raise a handsome revenue for charitable purposes. But this is the very point which is now to be proved. The opponents of the repeal have declared that the law can be enforced, and they, of course, will now be held responsible for the enforcement. Doubtless they understand the situation. It will now be the interest of "the liquor power" to encourage in every way the sale of liquor, so as to gather proof to furnish to the next Legislature that a stringent law is practically inoperative, and that it is a great deal better policy to make it the interest of responsible persons like the large dealers to be answerable for the observance of a moderate law. This will be the liquor campaign of the year, and its progress will be watched with great curiosity by that part of the public which is determined that some actual legal restriction shall be laid upon a traffic which is the direct cause of the larger part of crime and poverty.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

The Harpers begin this week two new and interesting enterprises, the issue of the first numbers of the "Library of American Fiction" and of the "Franklin Square Library." We spoke last week of the former series, which will be devoted exclusively to the works of American authors, carefully selected and attractively printed, and sold at a most reasonable price. The other series, the "Franklin Square Library," is a marvel of cheap popular literature. It is intended, in convenient quarto form, to embrace interesting and timely works of all kinds, and to be sold at a price incredibly small. The first number, for instance, contains the whole of Anthony Trollope's novel *Popenjoy*, occupying 105 pages of three columns each, handsomely and legibly printed, and the price is fifteen cents. This will be followed by Victor Hugo's *History of a Crime*, complete, for ten cents; and that will be succeeded by other works already in preparation. The publishers announce that they will endeavor to make the "Franklin Square Library" the cheapest and best series of the kind in America, and there can be no doubt that their endeavor will be successful. Experience has shown that there is a large demand for such cheap literature, and the demand will be supplied in the best manner by the "Franklin Square Library."

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A comparison of the accounts of the Triennial Musical Festival at Cincinnati, which began on the 14th of May, with the article in the June number of *Harper's Monthly* on music in New York thirty years ago, will show the great advance that we have made in musical taste and culture—an advance which is one of the debts that our national life largely owes to the German contingent in the population. It is very pleasant to contrast the modest beginnings of the Philharmonic Society in the "Apollo Rooms" on Broadway with the impressive opening of this year's festival in Cincinnati. With a chorus of more than seven hundred voices, an orchestra of more than a hundred instruments, with one of the largest organs in the world, and a new and spacious concert hall, the proportions and circumstances of the festival recall those in England at which the greatest singers from the day of Malibran have assisted. The chorus at Cincinnati was mainly trained and directed by Otto Singer; the orchestra was conducted by Theodore Thomas, the chief director of the festival, and the most eminent conductor in our musical history. Probably no one fact certified in advance the great success of the festival so much as the knowledge that Mr. Thomas was commander-in-chief.

The sympathetic reader of the reports wishes that Vincent Crummles, manager, were looking over his shoulder when he notes that all the 4500 seats were sold some days in advance; that when the opening hour arrived, some 6000 or 7000 persons crowded the vast hall, very many of them in full dress; and that "when Theodore Thomas, hailed by a burst of applause, stepped to the conductor's desk, the spectacle was as glowing and imposing as one could wish to see." The conductor having taken his place, the festival began with scenes from Glück's *Alcestis*, with leading singers, chorus, and orchestra. "The work of the chorus," says the critic, "was magnificent......but the strength and glory of the performance was the orchestra." When this was ended, Mr. Springer, a venerable gentleman who contributed two-thirds of the cost of the hall, was received with enthusiasm, and made a little speech. A dedication ode set to music followed—a performance which is generally wisely omitted—and toward midnight the *Eroica* symphony of Beethoven fitly closed what another critic calls "the most notable musical event in the history of the country."

The same critic adds that it is not a German festival, but that it is promoted and supported by leading Americans. This is undoubtedly correct. It is not a German festival in the sense of exclusion, but of course it is the result of a German impulse and training. It is a delightful obligation to the German taste and skill, which is gladly acknowledged. There is no people in the world which knows how to enjoy simply and reasonably more truly than the German; and if the German influence teaches this country how to enjoy in the same way, it will be a great service. The educational impulse of a magnificent musical festival like that at Cincinnati is deep and wide. One of the critics that we quote very truly says that "its grand proportions give it national importance." Meanwhile it is agreeable to know that Mr. Thomas will conduct nightly popular concerts in New York during the summer, and that one evening weekly will be devoted to symphonies and the great works of the great masters. It is a public benefit that a man so competent engages in such a work.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Morgan, who died in this city a few days since, presented one of the best types of the American man of business. Coming to New York a poor boy, he ended his career as one of our most opulent and respected citizens. No one ever heard his name mentioned in connection with a disreputable or questionable proceeding. From the outset he relied upon himself, was his own adviser, and by sagacity, persistence, and will attained to the highest distinction among the commercial men of the country, and had the respect of statesmen and others engaged in enterprises of "great pith and moment." He was a very benevolent though perfectly unostentatious man. In his later years he built a spacious and elegant edifice in his native town of Clinton, Connecticut, for educational purposes, and endowed it with an ample support. He was a very domestic man, and found in an exceptionally delightful and cultivated home those calm pleasures and delights which were an abundant reward for the toils and anxieties unavoidably attendant upon the acquisition of a great fortune.

—Alexander Van Rensselaer, who died in this city a few days since, was one of a remarkable family. He was the son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the "young Patroon," as he was called, whose father Stephen, the "old Patroon," was the sixth in lineal descent from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the *original* Patroon, or proprietor of the "colonie of Rensselaerswyck," who between 1630 and 1637 purchased land which formed a tract twenty-four miles in breadth by forty-eight in length, extending from the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange (now Albany) over the greater part of Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia counties. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the grandfather of the gentleman who has just died, was a very distinguished man in his day in the military and civil affairs of this State. In the war of 1812 Governor Tompkins appointed him commander of the militia of the State, and he served two months on the Canadian frontier. After the war he joined Governor Clinton in prosecuting the Erie Canal, and was from 1816 till his death one of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and for fifteen years its president. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected for three terms. His vote determined that of the delegation from New York in favor of John Quincy Adams as President. The only surviving male descendant of the Patroon is Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer, now travelling in Europe.

—An English newspaper has this paragraph in reference to Mr. Gladstone's landed estate: "We understand that negotiations are proceeding between Mr. F. Wood, land-agent to the London and Northwestern Railway, and the agent to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., for the purchase by the company of thirty acres of the Hawarden Castle estate, which have been found necessary for the extended requirements of the line. The price to be paid by the company, we understand, is £300 per acre. According to *Bateman's Great Land-owners*, Mr. Gladstone owns 6908 acres of land in Flintshire, estimated to be valued at £17,565. Assuming, however, the value per acre at the price about to be paid by the Northwestern Company, the total, instead of £17,565, would be £2,072,400. This is, of course, an extreme supposititious case, but the difference between the estimate in *Bateman* and the price paid by the company is, from any point of view, extraordinary. Mr. Gladstone's total landed possessions are returned at 6977 acres, valued at £18,808."

—Lord Dufferin will not return to England until October. He will yacht in the Lower St. Lawrence. Is an old yachtsman. Written a book about it—*Yachting in High Latitudes*. Before Lord Carnarvon resigned, he offered the earl his choice of all the Governorships in his gift, which was declined, on the ground that after some rest and attention to his private affairs he intended to enter the House of Lords. He is sure to make his mark there.

—When the Chamber of Commerce selected Mr. Charles H. Marshall to succeed the late George W. Blunt as a Pilot Commissioner, they not only recognized "the eternal fitness of things," but they put the exactly right man in the right place. Mr. Marshall's father was not only a Pilot Commissioner, and one of the foremost men in our commercial marine, but a man of culture, with an aptitude for affairs, and accustomed to transactions on a large scale. Like father, like son. The Chamber of Commerce is sometimes playfully alluded to as an organization peculiarly fogy and fussy; but when action is to be taken that shall represent the truest financial interests of the city and the best interests of the country, it is "never wrong and always efficient."

—Midhat Pasha is not only a lion in London, but a wag. On his arrival Sir Stafford Northcote asked him how he liked England. "Much," said Midhat, "and yet I came hither quite by a momentary impulse. I was living quietly at Naples, when, turning one day over some maps, I found one of England. I determined at once to visit her, for during my tenure of office at Constantinople it had never been brought to my knowledge that there was in Europe such a country as England at all." Very neat.

—The Rev. Dr. De Koven has declined the call of Trinity Church to become an assistant minister of that opulent parish. The call was a good one—$10,000 a year, an allowance for house, a liberal pension if disabled by age or sickness while in the service of the parish, and after death a pension to widow. These are certainly sonorous elements in a call. Yet Dr. De Koven is not the first who has declined so desirable a position. Many years ago the founder of Calvary Church in this city, the Rev. Samuel L. Southard, son of a former Secretary of the Navy and U. S. Senator from New Jersey, made a speech in the Diocesan Convention of New York in behalf of the late Bishop Onderdonk, which was so remarkable for its power and eloquence (it is still remembered by those who listened to it) that he was afterward offered an assistant ministership of Trinity—a very tempting offer to a very young man, but it was declined. Subsequently the Rev. Dr. Edward Ingersoll, of Buffalo, was invited to become an assistant minister, and declined. Among those who have been its rectors or assistant ministers several have become bishops, viz., Provost, Hobart, Onderdonk, Wainwright, Neely (Maine), and Young (Florida). The Rev. Dr. Haight, at present on the retired list of Trinity, was elected Bishop of Massachusetts in 1873, but declined.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Congress: The Senate, May 10, passed the Bankrupt Repeal Bill, with an amendment fixing the date at September 1, 1878. In the House, Mr. Willis presented a report on navy expenditures, advising the cancellation of contracts to the amount of $3,600,000.—In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Potter introduced a resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana affecting the result of the Presidential election. Various points of order were raised, which were overruled by the Speaker, and his decisions sustained by the House. Mr. Hale, of Maine, asked to be allowed to offer an amendment to extend the investigation to other States, but Mr. Potter refused, and moved the previous question. A vote was taken on the motion, and the Republicans refrained from voting, leaving the House without a quorum. Mr. Potter then moved to adjourn, the Speaker stating that the resolution would hold its place until disposed of. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the Republicans still withheld their votes, and the House adjourned without transacting any business.—The Senate, on the 14th, passed the Post-office Appropriation Bill, after striking out the Brazilian subsidy amendment, which it was decided should stand as an independent proposition. On the 15th, a separate bill was introduced by Senator Eustis providing for the subsidy.

The New York State Legislature adjourned *sine die* May 15.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, May 15, and nominated, for Governor, General H. M. Hoyt; Supreme Judge, J. P. Sterret; Lieutenant-Governor, C. W. Stone; and Secretary of Internal Affairs, A. K. Dunkel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

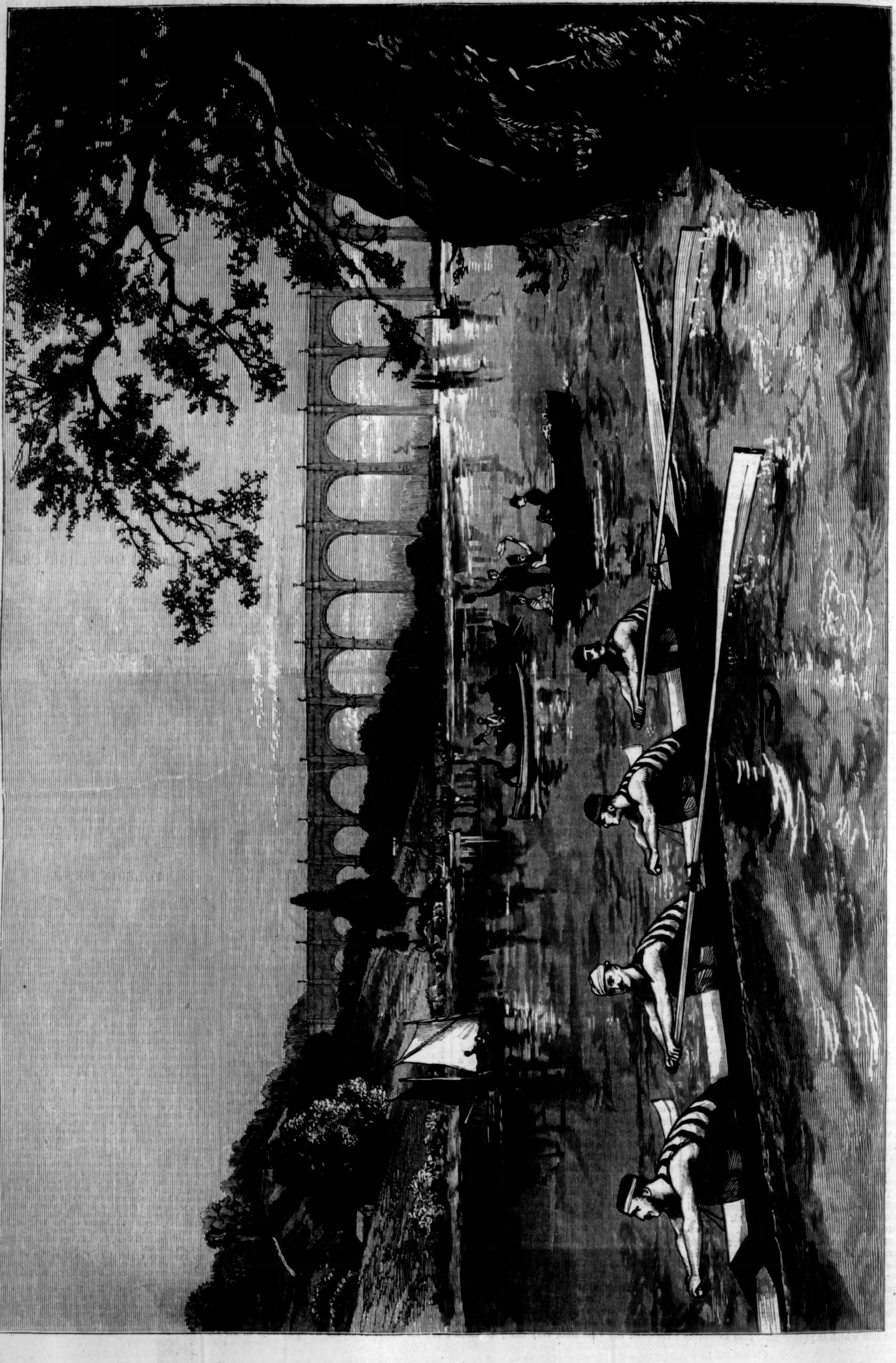
The Eastern Question: England and Russia continue their warlike preparations. A dispatch from Aden says that altogether sixteen transports have passed there, conveying 6000 Indian troops to Malta. On the other hand, the Russians are preparing to move the San Stefano army two and a half miles nearer Constantinople. These troops have just been re-enforced by thirty-two battalions. Detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said that 3000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube. Renewed activity prevails in the Servian arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevatz to increase the production of the Peabody-Martini rifle ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.—The Porte, despite the Russian threats, refuses to evacuate Varna and Batum.—The Mohammedan insurrection is still spreading westward, and General Todleben declares that unless the Turkish Commissioners induce the insurgents to disperse, he will adopt severe repressive measures. A telegram from Batum says that a concentration of 7000 armed Mussulman inhabitants at Lazistan, in the Ardanutch district, has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livana and on the Choruk River.—In the British House of Commons, on the 13th, Lord Hartington announced his intention to move a resolution that no forces be raised or kept by the crown, in time of peace, except in India, without the sanction of Parliament. Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, also gave notice of a question as to whether the employment of Indian troops in Europe without the sanction of Parliament is lawful.

M. Ohubo, Japanese Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated. The murderer was arrested.

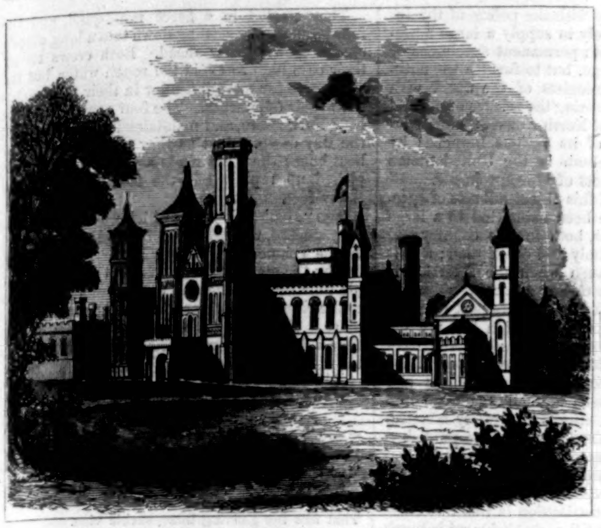
An earthquake at Cua (Coro), in Venezuela, recently, killed 600 persons.

An explosion occurred on the Canadian steamer *Sardinian*, of the Allan Line, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, at the entrance of Lough Foyle, the harbor of Londonderry, May 10.

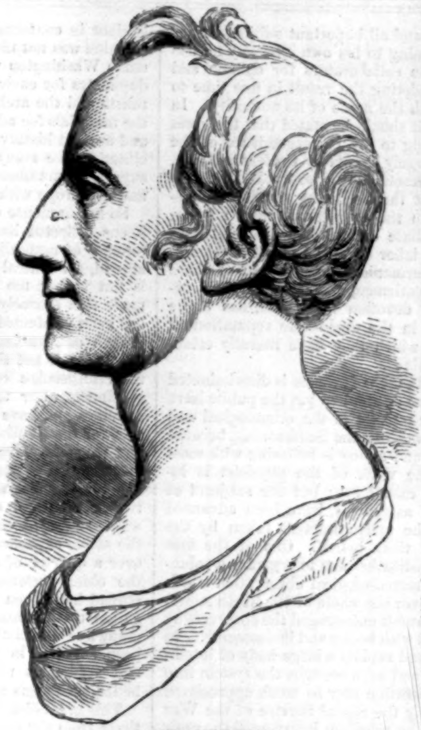
An attempt was made, May 11, to assassinate the Emperor William in Berlin. He was returning in his carriage from a drive with his daughter the Grand Duchess of Baden, when a tinsmith named Hoedel, from Leipsic, fired two shots into the carriage from the sidewalk. Both shots missed.



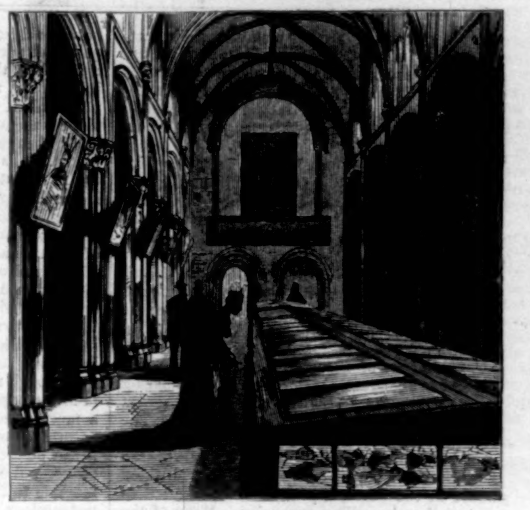
THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE REGATTA—THE HENLEY FOUR.—DRAWN BY W. P. SNYDER.—[SEE PAGE 430.]



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE INSTITUTION.



JAMES SMITHSON.



THE WEST CORRIDOR—GOTHIC HALL.

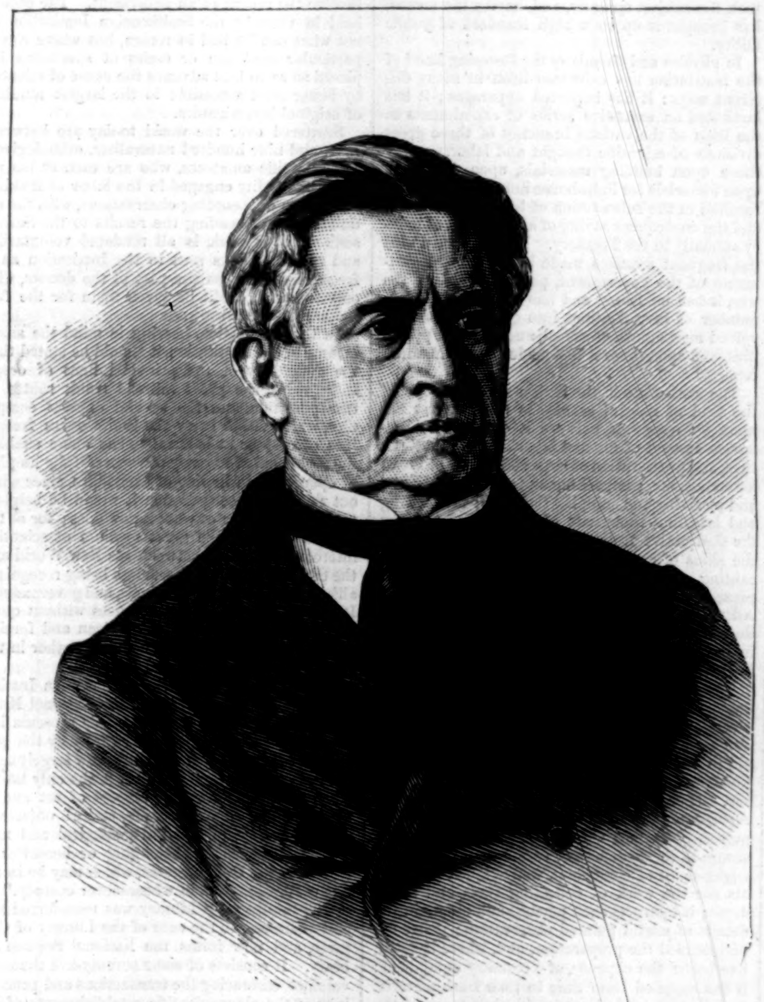
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

There stands aloof at the capital city of the Union a strikingly picturesque building in the midst of a beautiful park, the rich red sandstone towers and fretted battlements of which always attract and please the swelling tide of national visitation; for the quaint and unusual Romanesque architecture seldom fails to challenge attention and to call forth a general expression of pleasure, especially when viewed in the glowing light of a bright morning, or in that of a warm sunset, as the crimson tone of the structure comes out in brilliant contrast with the luxuriant surroundings of lawn, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. This is the Smithsonian Institution—an establishment now always referred to with pride by Americans, and is in itself *sui generis* in the world.

The death of the venerable Professor Henry, on the 13th of May, at the age of eighty years, makes it especially appropriate to give an account of this institution, which owes so much of its success to his untiring devotion, and which may justly be called his monument.

Some forty-five or fifty years ago an English gentleman, who claimed thatt he blood of Percy and Northumberland flowed through his veins, became imbued with this wise conceit, that if he was to live in the minds of his fellow-men, he must depart from the usual custom of the wealthy, and make such disposition of his estate as should be necessary to successfully attain the object of his ambition. Being himself a scientist of no mean qualification, he soon arrived at the conclusion that his property, after his death and that of his nephew, a sole surviving relative, should be used in founding an institution which would bear his name and be devoted "to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" and so James Smithson, unmarried, after carefully looking about him, chose the government of the United States as the trustee for his purpose, and in 1828 died; and soon after he was followed by his nephew, and the estate was resolved into coin and transferred in trust to the Treasury of the government, after the usual preliminaries had been settled in the English courts. The bequest of Smithson amounted to $515,000 in round numbers;* it was brought over in sovereigns, deposited in the Mint, where it was recoined into American eagles, and at once became in this way a part of our currency.

At the time of the organization of the Institution in 1846, the sum of $242,000 had accumulated in interest on the principal, at six per cent., which was and is the rate paid by the government for the use of the money. Congress appointed then a Board of Regents, who were directed to take the practical work in hand of complying with the terms of Smithson's will, and these gentlemen began at once to consider the matter of erecting a suitable building, and of adopting such rules as should best serve the end held in view by Smithson.



THE LATE PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY.

The language of the testator was brief to a fault, and a great variety of opinion arose over the true construction that should be placed on the words of direction, which were "to found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The President, Mr. Van Buren, through a circular addressed to the leading scientists and men of culture at that time known in this country, invited from them a frank, full expression of their views as to the method for carrying out the terms of the bequest. The almost unanimous reply was that a university should be established; but, coming after, President John Quincy Adams, more clearly perceiving the intention of the donor, affirmed that a university would not fulfill the terms of the bequest, since the function of an establishment of that kind is not the increase of knowledge, but the teaching, instead, of what already exists.

Finally, after long and earnest deliberation, the Board of Regents adopted the plan of Professor Joseph Henry, then in the chair of Physics at Princeton College, and he was called by them to the charge and direction of the affairs of the new establishment, and from that day to this the sagacity and wisdom of the professor have never been questioned by the logic of events.

Though the theory of Professor Henry, which has been carried so successfully into practice, was exceedingly clear when first given to the Board of Regents in 1846, yet the opposition to it was strong and bitter; but fortunately for the good name and usefulness of the Smithson bequest, the advanced sentiment of the professor prevailed, and we here have the extraordinary spectacle of the vast power for extending and aiding the spread of knowledge which a small sum of money possesses annually expended with judicious energy. The income (about $45,000) of the Smithsonian Institution is not a quarter of that enjoyed by over a dozen colleges and universities in our country to-day; but while these establishments are hardly known beyond the local boundaries that environ them, the name of the Smithsonian Institution is honorable and familiar not alone to every scholar, but to every reading man in the length and breadth of the civilized world.

The principle upon which Professor Henry based the Smithsonian work in 1846 is as simple as that of the cavern upon which the Egyptians founded their massive and elegant architecture: he contended that "to increase knowledge" we must add to the sum of existing knowledge, and not merely recite anew that which was already known, as is done in our schools and colleges; and to this end of adding to the sum of existing knowledge and diffusing it among men the efforts of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution have been unswerving and direct during the last thirty years; and that the world may in brief clearly understand the method of Smithsonian labor, we propose to review it *seriatim*.

The operations of the Institution come directly under the following heads: its publications; its system of foreign and domestic exchanges; its correspondence, aided by a staff of non-resident collaborators; and its great labor of collection in the fields of ethnology and natural history.

By its system of publications it vitalizes the

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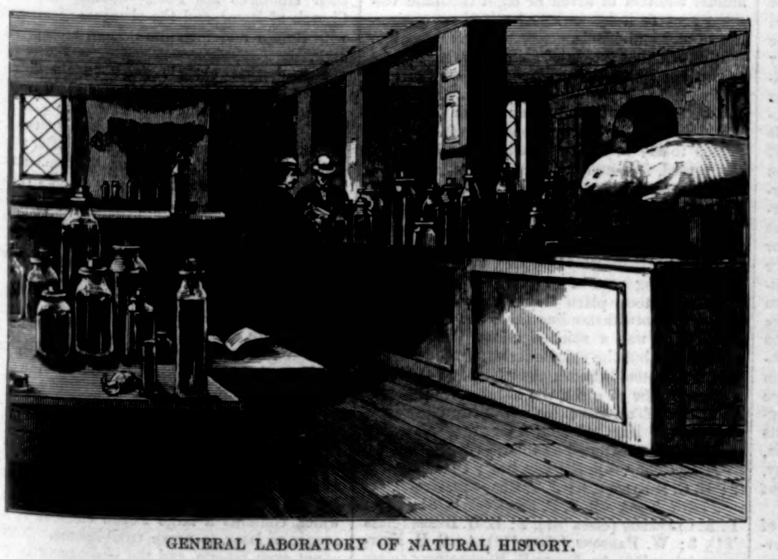
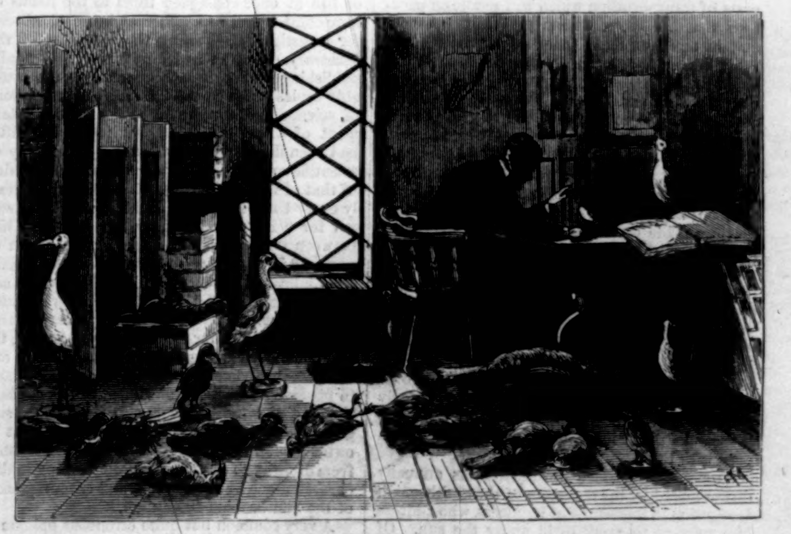
* This was increased to $541,379 in 1865, by the accession of a residuary legacy of $26,000 to the bequest, caused by the death of the mother of Smithson's nephew, who enjoyed the use of that sum during her life.



GENERAL LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY.



CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIMENS.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—[From Sketches and Photographs by Henry W. Elliott.]

thought and action of every man engaged in matters of original research throughout the country, for he has the guarantee that though his means be ever so limited, yet if the results of his investigations shall bear fruit, the world will speedily know of it and render credit through its publication by the Institution.

Memoirs upon every subject of human inquiry are constantly received at the Smithsonian, and are referred to juries of experts for examination and report. The result of these decisions by those who are most competent to render opinion is, if favorable, followed soon by the printing of the paper or memoir in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and if not so, the article is returned to the author, with a brief synopsis of the unfavorable report, in which the errors or fallacies are pointed out.

The activity of thought and research in this country is abundantly manifested by the amazing number of articles received at the Smithsonian Institution during the year for publication. The reports and memoirs which are evolved from sound and unsound minds during a single season would tax the power of the greatest publishing house in the world, if printed and presented in their full and swelling expansion. Many of the authors appear in person—especially so if they happen to be not well balanced—and insist upon reading their voluminous essays and volunteering explanation. In this way the Secretary has to endure occasionally severe mental and physical exhaustion; but many of these men, visionary as they may be, seldom fail to arouse sympathy and receive a patient hearing, for it is pitiable indeed to listen to the earnest though tremulous accents of some octogenarian who declares with luminous though dimmed eyes that he has discovered at last the real law of the universe, that Newton's theory of gravitation is all wrong, and that he is now ready to submit the proof to the world, and will do so as soon as he can find a publisher.

The publications which bear the name of the Smithsonian Institution annually to every association and establishment of education of note in the civilized world are printed in three classes: 1. The "Contributions to Knowledge"—a quarto series issued in volumes, each containing one or more separate articles. They also include memoirs embracing the records of extended original investigations and researches, resulting in what are believed to be new truths, and constituting positive additions to the sum of human knowledge. 2. An octavo series, entitled "Miscellaneous Collections," consisting of reports on the present state of our knowledge of particular branches of science; instructions for collecting and digesting facts and material for research; lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world; museum catalogues; reports of explorations, etc. These papers are generally prepared at the express request of the Institution, and, like the printing of the "Contributions," entirely at its cost. 3. Another octavo series, consisting of the annual reports of the Institution to Congress, styled "Smithsonian Reports," is ordered and extensively printed and distributed by the government. In bestowing the first and second series the following rules are observed by the Institution:

They are presented to all learned societies of the first class which publish Transactions and give copies of these in exchange to the Institution. They are sent to all foreign libraries of the first class, provided they give in exchange their catalogues and other publications, or an equivalent from their duplicate volumes. They are given to all the colleges in actual operation in this country, provided they furnish in return catalogues of their libraries, of their students, and all other publications issued by them relative to their organization and history; and to all incorporated public libraries in this country, not included in any of the foregoing classes, now containing 10,000 volumes; and to smaller libraries, where a whole State or large district would be otherwise unsupplied.

The second great work of the Smithsonian is its system of domestic and foreign exchanges. It often comes to pass that some scientist who is actively engaged in study and research finds it almost necessary to the success of his investigations that he should possess certain books or specimens which must be furnished from abroad; but neither he nor his friends in foreign lands have the pecuniary means with which to pay the costs of transportation which will accrue on packages that are brought from great distances off, and in this way he is denied the privilege and profit of such intercourse. In order to meet this difficulty of rendering communication between our scientists and those of the outside world as free as possible, and by so doing to greatly stimulate their exertions and improve the character of their efforts, the Smithsonian Institution, through its agents at home and abroad, has given notice that it will transmit free of cost to the sender or recipient any package or packages, box or boxes, that are made up and sent to and fro with strict reference to the object of scientific research; or, in other words, here a poor *savant*—say, an entomologist—can send without cost to himself a collection of insects or a package of books to a brother scientist at St. Petersburg, or receive one in return, through the aid of the Smithsonian. In this way a vigorous impulse is given by the Institution to the free and prompt interchange of scientific thought throughout the world, especially when it is remembered that not less than two thousand foreign institutions are in correspondence with the Smithsonian.

Valuable and timely information is annually disseminated by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to thousands of inquirers, who address him relative to every topic under the sun. Of course no one mind can compass the whole field of human knowledge, and Professor Henry early placed himself *en rapport* with all the prominent experts in the different branches of physical and natural science, and all important subjects of inquiry not pertaining to his own specialty he has referred to these collaborators for opinion and information, rendering the result in due time to the inquirer, with the name of its authority. In this connection it should be stated that the great labor of attending to the correspondence of the Institution is largely shared by Professor Baird, the Assistant Secretary, who was called by Professor Henry, at the beginning of his administration, to act in the capacity of chief adviser, and take immediate charge of the several lines of research and labor devoted to natural science. The effective, harmonious co-operation of these distinguished gentlemen, coupled with their unselfish, untiring devotion to science, has borne legitimate fruit in the world-wide reputation of the Institution which they have literally established and sustained.

Although no branch of science is discriminated in at the expense of another, yet the public have a much greater interest in the ethnological and natural history work of the Smithsonian, because it can be seen, and seeing is believing with most of us, while the work of the physicist is intangible to the casual eye; but the subjects of meteorology, of astronomy, have been advanced especially by the active interest taken by the Smithsonian in their behalf. One of the first efforts of the Institution was to organize a voluntary system of meteorological observation which should extend over the whole of the North American continent, and it encouraged the observers by furnishing them with books and instruments. In this way it created rapidly a large body of intelligent observers, and soon brought the system into the practical operation now so much appreciated as carried on by the Signal Service of the War Department. The rebellion interrupted the work in 1861, and when the war ended the government took the subject up anew, and, having the means, has brought it up to a high standard of public utility.

In physics and chemistry the fostering hand of the Institution has exhibited itself in many different ways: it has imported apparatus; it has instituted an extensive series of experiments in the lines of the various branches of these great divisions of scientific thought and labor, notably those upon building materials, upon acoustics, upon materials for light-house illumination, which resulted in the substitution of lard for sperm oil, and the consequent saving of a large sum of money annually to the Treasury. In compliance with the frequent requests made by different departments of the government, particularly since the war, it has instituted and has conducted a large number of investigations into questions that involved mechanical, chemical, and physical principles, and upon these it has made several hundred reports.

The work done in the Smithsonian that covers the field of natural science is the heaviest tax upon its resources, because it calls for an immense amount of manual labor in the collection, care, and preservation of large collections of birds, mammals, etc.; unpacking and packing of boxes, and receiving and shipping the same; cataloguing and labelling thousands of specimens; fighting the destructive attacks of insect pests peculiar to the skins of mammals and birds; filling and decanting alcohol tanks and jars adapted to the preservation of fishes, reptiles, and invertebrates. All these demands upon the few custodians of the large collections of the Smithsonian make life indeed real and earnest to them while engaged in their conscientious discharge.

The limited income of the Institution does not enable it itself to fit out parties and prosecute explorations, but it has exerted, and will continue to exert, an eminently useful influence by affording aid to the organization of the different explorations made by the government by land and by sea. It seeks, as it has sought, either by official representation to the heads of departments or by personal influence with officers and employés, to secure in the *personelle* of exploration parties the engagement of competent, well-adapted individuals for the work of collecting facts and specimens; it instructs such persons and others in the details of useful pointed observation; it has superintended the preparation, and, where it could, has borne the expense, of necessary equipment; it has supplied from time to time fresh material to collectors while in the field; has received the collections made, preserved them for future study, or has at once consigned them to the hands of competent specialists either at home or abroad for investigation, directing the execution of the necessary drawings and engravings, and finally publishing the reports and distributing the available copies of the completed works to institutions of science and education. Prior to the estabment of the Smithsonian Institution but little had been done by our government in the way of scientific exploration, with the marked exception of that of Captain Wilkes; but since then nearly every United States expedition, whether a survey for a Pacific railroad route, a boundary line between our country and the regions north or south of it or within its borders—all such have been influenced and materially aided by the active co-operation of the Institution. In addition to this influence exerted on the character of large systematic bodies for exploration and survey, the Smithsonian encourages every naturalist and ethnologist that comes within the range of its vision to observe and collect, and in most cases, where the field of inquiry promises to yield richly, suggests and carries on an exploration there at its own expense. Between Greenland and Patagonia, from Halifax to Alaska, men are working to-day, cheered alone by the support and encouragement of the Smithsonian Institution.

A very common but quite erroneous opinion of the Institution is that its mission is to gather every thing in and give nothing out, or to accumulate as large a number of specimens as possible. This is not so. The object of making these collections in conformity with the policy of the Institution was not merely to supply a large museum in Washington with permanent specimens or duplicates for exchange, but to furnish the naturalists and the archæologists of the world with the materials for advancing the science of natural and ancient history of North America, and of facilitating the study of its various branches by supplying museums both in the United States and in Europe with sets of type specimens.

So in pursuance of this object full sets of specimens collected have been submitted to a large number of naturalists, both in this country and abroad, for critical study and description; and it is not saying too much when the assertion is made that scarcely a monographic investigation has been conducted for many years past into any branch of American zoology which has not derived part if not the whole of its material from the Smithsonian collections. Duplicates of the specimens, after their entry in the books and classification, have been annually made up into sets for distribution, always accurately labelled, and frequently are the types of some published investigation. The average of such distribution has for the last ten years been at least ten to twelve thousand specimens annually, and the whole aggregate of distribution in this way since the active existence of the establishment is much over a quarter of a million. By this system all the older museums in this country and many abroad have been placed under substantial obligation to the Institution, and the foundation of many new associations of a similar character has been supplied in this manner. To all colleges and academies making special application, labelled specimens have also been presented.

This great distribution of specimens differs entirely from the ordinary exchanges conducted between institutions or individuals, which usually involve the return of an equivalent. The object held in view by the Smithsonian Institution is not what can be had in return, but where can a particular specimen or series of specimens be placed so as to best advance the cause of science, by being most accessible to the largest number of original investigators.

Scattered over the world to-day are between eight and nine hundred naturalists, ethnologists, and scientific amateurs, who are each at his respective locality engaged in the labor of making collections or recording observations, with the ultimate view of sending the results to the Smithsonian. This work is all rendered voluntarily, and the collections sent to the Institution as a free-will offering on the part of the donors, who only ask that credit be given them for the full measure of their work.

In this connection, bearing in mind the small income of the Institution, it should be stated that the generosity of the principal lines of ocean steam-ships, the great railroad trunk routes of transportation, and the several express companies, which either carry the Smithsonian freight free of cost or at half rates, has alone enabled the Smithsonian to carry out successfully its plan of operations in its line of exchanges, since without this happy co-operation it would be helpless to do a tithe even of what it now does; for at the present day it is the great medium of scientific intercommunication between the New World and the Old, its benefits and services being recognized alike by institutions, individuals, and governments. Its parcels pass all custom-houses without question or interference, while American and foreign lines of transportation vie with each other in the extent of privilege afforded it.

By provisions of law the Smithsonian Institution is made the custodian of the National Museum, and for the last few years this museum has been, as it now is, supported entirely by the government; previously it annually drew largely upon the Smithsonian fund. And it is the only lawful place of deposit for "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosesoever custody."

The Smithsonian Library was transferred several years ago to the care of the Library of Congress, and now forms the National Science Library. It consists of some seventy-five thousand volumes, embracing the transactions and proceedings of the older scientific establishments of Europe. This library is continually enriched by the annual addition of seven or eight thousand volumes sent to it by various institutions, governments, and individuals.

In concluding this brief epitome we may pause to say that if in the short lapse of a quarter of a century the power of the Smithsonian Institution has been so great in the line of its legitimate function, what shall it develop in the future? It stands to-day in the reflected light of a glorious record, free and untrammelled to pursue its laudable course "to the end, of which no man knoweth."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE REGATTA.

The spring regatta of the Columbia College Boat Club took place May 11, on the Harlem River, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it was a spirited affair. There were three races, but the chief interest of the occasion was the contest between the "Henley Four" and a picked crew of eight, the latter rowing in the shell in which the Columbia representatives rowed against the Harvard crew at Springfield. The crews were constituted as follows:

Henley Four.—E. E. Sage, bow; Cyrus Edson, 2; H. G. Ridabock, 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke.

Picked Eight.—R. T. P. Fiske (class '81), bow; D. A. Clarkson (class '81), 2; L. H. Beers (class '81), 3; W. Parsons (class '79), 4; S. B. Newbury (class '78), 5; James H. Montgomery (class '81), 6; W. Foster (class '81), 7; W. C. Content, stroke.

They started in a fierce rain-squall, and the four immediately settling down into a long, steady stroke, drew slightly ahead. Both crews tossed their oars high to avoid the rough water, but the eight were far more irregular in their movements than their opponents. The four rowed along the New York shore, and maintained a slight lead all the way down. Just as they came opposite the boat-house the eight made a vigorous spurt, and picked up rapidly, but the four won by about thirty feet.

The "Henley Four," of which we give a picture on page 428, will take part in the Henley regatta on the Thames early in July next. Their departure by the steamer of May 23 will give them ample time for training and to accustom themselves to the climate of England before the regatta takes place. They are all picked men, and we trust they will give a good account of themselves in the Henley contest.

HONEY-BEES.

Now are the honey-bees among the flowers,
  Dusting the lilies, rifling the fresh rose,
With rich carnations spending busy hours,
  Robbing the banks whereon the wild thyme blows,
And drinking the rich wine
That fills the glowing honeysuckle vine.

And far away in Egypt's languid noon,
  Where passionate white orange buds grow fair,
They hum all day their busy, drowsy tune,
  Gathering the sweetness of the lambent air—
The sunny air and dew,
The mignonette and violets scented through.

Or where Arabian jasmine walks entice,
  Hoarding the amber drip into moist cells,
Working all day in gardens full of spice—
  Sweet shady gardens round the latticed wells,
Cool with white lilies' sheen,
And musky sweet with rose of Damascene.

The sacred lotus on the Indian stream
  Yields her rare nectar to the honey-bee;
The Persian lilac tells to it her dream,
  It knows the heliotrope's fond fantasy;
And "sweet Hymettus' hill"
Still sees it wander through its scents at will.

Give me some honey-comb, that I may know
  How gods might fare if they could live again—
Ambrosia made of flowery scent and glow,
  A royal food clear of man's toil and stain,
Gathered in summer hours,
And made of blossoms fed by sun and showers.

RUSSIAN RACES.

Roughly speaking, all Western Russia may be said to have been wrested from the Poles, all Southern Russia to have been won from Turk and Tartar. Red Russia, or Malorossia, is in many respects a more attractive region than the gloomy pine forests and sandy plains which extend from the White Sea to the sluggish waters of the Borysthenes. Red or Little Russia bears a remarkable resemblance to the prairie portion of the United States. A citizen of Illinois or Indiana, if suddenly dropped, like a transatlantic copy of Bedreddin Hassan, amidst the grass and wild flowers of the steppe, might fancy, as he rubbed his eyes, that he had been deposited within a day's ride of his own log-built farmhouse. The sight of the copper-sheathed dome of the village church, painted of a lively green or gleaming metallic, would no doubt disabuse him of his mistake; but the district itself would be strangely like what he had left nine thousand miles away. The soil is rich and deep, and gives heavy corn crops in return for sorry husbandry. The people—tame Cossacks—are cleaner, more cheerful, more amenable to Western influences and habits of thought, than the sad-eyed natives of Great Russia. Compared with Muscovy, theirs was till very recent times a free country. Even now it is less severely police-ridden, less a land of spies and sharp rules and ruinous prosecutions, than the central circles of the overgrown empire.

The Ruthenians, who cultivate the country south and east of Cracow, and the Lithuanians, farther north—who are often hastily classed together as Little Russians—form a somewhat puzzling contingent to the Russian body-politic. They are really more akin to the East Sclavonic than to the Polish or Sarmatian branch of the vast Turanian family; but the great hold upon them is that they, the Ruthenians in especial, belong to the United Greek Church. Add to this that their landlords are Poles—nobles—and of the Church of Rome, and the elements of sympathy with Russia and intestine discord are not far to seek.

Poland, that chronic thorn in the flesh to mighty Muscovy, torn, bleeding, and dismembered, struggles no more; but Poles are what they were when a Polish king was stormily elected by armed horsemen riding up, squadron after squadron, to vote; and those who know them best and like them best scarcely know whether to praise or blame. It is singular that the dull Russian should for a hundred years have been the master of the quick-witted Sarmatian. In a competitive examination the Pole would come in an easy winner. His fiery valor has often borne down the patient courage of his foe. But the Russian at least knows his own mind, while the Pole's more fitful nature changes like an April day, and the one thing certain about him is that activity will be succeeded by indolence, and feverish hope by the languor of despair.

The Poles supply excellent but distrusted soldiers to the Russian ranks; and indeed the highly disciplined army, entirely composed of Polish troops, which the half-mad tyrant Constantine raised at Warsaw fifty years ago, outshone the Imperial Guard itself. Even now a regiment which contains a large Polish element is sure, sooner or later, to prove troublesome. Nothing—not even Siberia and the chain-gang in prospect—can make Demetrius and Ladislas quite forget that blood and language, caste and creed, forbid them to be Russianized. It is difficult for us to realize the feelings and prejudices of these young men—sons, very likely, of the village carpenter and village blacksmith, but still free Polish nobles, whose ancestors helped to elect their king just as did the forefathers of the count in his castle, or of the prince who, in Paris or St. Petersburg, does his best to forget Poland. Then comes the plot, and the betrayal, and the punishment, and the hushing up of the affair; and so ends the dreary little drama.

The so-called duchies, south of the Baltic, contain three races which, in spite of systematic efforts, have not as yet been assimilated to the Russian pattern. The plastic Letts, the stern, stubborn Esthonians (a tribe that clung longer to paganism than any people south of the White Sea), and those German Courlanders in whom Prince Bismarck is thought to feel a sympathetic interest, have hitherto shown enough of national vitality to preserve a separate existence. Of less account are the few and poor descendants of those Ingrian fishermen who used to spread their nets to dry where now gleam the granite palaces and plated cupolas of St. Petersburg.

To the south and east exist the remnants of many a subjugated clan and of many a colony. Near Odessa there are Greeks, whose hereditary instinct has led them to settle by the sea, while some hundred versts deeper in the steppes appear the trim cottages and quaint flower gardens of German colonists. A few Roumans, a sprinkling of Turks, and more Tartars are to be found in the southeastern corner of European Russia. These last people are the peddlers and travelling chapmen of the country, and every where, from the banks of the Neva to those of the Bug, the Tartar's black tent and line of plodding pack-horses may be seen. Most of the chief towns comprise, on their own account, a tiny mosque, the priest of which could reckon on his fingers the resident worshippers.

CHINA AND ITS PEOPLE.[1]

Between the thinly peopled regions of Eastern Europe or the desert coasts of Western America there would seem no necessary connection with the teeming millions of China, yet Russia and the United States are already entangled with the complicated interests of the swarming Asiatics, and the Chinese are already entering into that curious problem of the age—how nations are to live upon the same earth together in amity and mutual forbearance. To the west, the Chinese armies have conquered Kashgar, and are brought into an apparent conflict with Russian policy; on the east, Chinese immigration is flowing across the Pacific, and has already produced an intense hostility among a portion of the population of California and Oregon against the industrious strangers. The public sense of justice has been too often shocked by the cruel treatment of these Oriental wanderers; the fearful massacres of Chinamen on our Western shores by ruffians who defy the law is one of the latest blots upon our national reputation. China and America draw closer to each other with few traits of mutual forbearance, at least on our side, and Russia, despotic but humane, promises to be a less imperious and cruel neighbor to the Chinese than our feeble and ineffective rule.

The Chinese exceed us in humanity, and while in the interior towns of California horrible massacres occur, scarcely surpassed in their atrocity by those of Mississippi and Louisiana, and while in San Francisco itself the harmless laborers are set upon and outraged by savage mobs, all along the coasts of China, it is said by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, a long and flourishing line of Protestant churches may be found, whose worshippers or teachers are unmolested by the natives, and whose strange and abhorrent doctrines and usages are tolerated by the followers of Confucius and of Boodh. On the China shore the American merchant pursues his trade unharmed; the sailor, the laborer, and the traveller may visit the open ports in peace. A population which has been taught for ages to despise and avoid the stranger, receives the American and the European with curiosity rather than hatred, or at least the laws of China are sufficiently well enforced to protect life and property even in an unwelcome guest, and the mobs of Canton and Shanghai have learned to obey the will of their officials. On the other side of the ocean the contrast is mortifying to us. In San Francisco and in Sacramento human life is apparently less secure than in Canton or in Pekin. Our Governors and magistrates have less power or less humanity than the Chinese mandarins; they seem often to look upon murder with a grim complacency, and when called upon to execute the laws, assert that their people will forbid them. For the first time in modern history we encounter governments unwilling or unable to punish crimes, and the criminal saved by the general sympathy or terror of the people. It is not probable that this condition of things will long be suffered to exist in California, or that the honor of freedom will be much longer tarnished by the timidity of its officials.

But the agitation of the Chinese question and the bitter controversies it has involved have yet thrown a very remarkable light upon the character and habits of these Oriental strangers—their religion, literature, and public and private morals. The appeal of the "Six Companies" to Congress, and the testimony of many of the friends of the Chinese, show with more clearness than was ever done before the false conceptions we have often entertained of their domestic manners, and prove them to be capable of becoming good citizens and examples of probity and regular conduct. In their religion, according to the testimony of Mr. C. W. Brooks, they are pure spiritualists; they are taught from childhood honesty, tenderness, filial love, frugality, industry; they learn the doctrine of human equality—are all equal before the law; believe in universal education; are divided only by mental inequalities. "Aristocracy," these Asiatics assert, "comes of intellect, and not of wealth or birth." Their moral strength, Mr. Brooks declares, has been the chief cause of the perpetuity of the race; and while their contemporaries in the earliest ages—Egypt, Persia, Assyria, Rome—have fallen and their people faded away, the frugal, moral, industrious Chinese still survive, and are still advancing. The enormous mass of human beings who are crowded within the limits of China retain still the principles and the capacity of progress. There are 400,000,000—an empire, a state, before which all others sink into insignificance. And over all this vast population the genius of Confucius has thrown the spell of order, the general laws of benevolence and truth.

Of the commercial probity of the Chinese merchants the most favorable account is given. Says Mr. Macondray, a merchant of San Francisco, "I do not know any class of merchants who are more honest and upright." They are very successful and wealthy, and the loss of a million of dollars, we are told, they treat as a slight matter. Nor does it seem that the Chinese laboring classes have shown any strong desire to emigrate to California. The whole number in the State is estimated at 125,000, and it is thought to be smaller now than it was ten years ago. They were invited over by its citizens to build its railways and open its roads. Their services were invaluable. They have helped materially to create and develop the wealth of California. But for Chinese labor the Central Pacific Railway could never have been built, and San Francisco would still have been separated from New York by a chain of mountains and deserts. These foreign workmen have won the good opinion of all classes of their employers, and the most respectable citizens of the State assure us that their services to society have been marked and valuable. Says Mr. William F. Babcock, a merchant of high standing, of Chinese immigration, "I think the effect has been beneficial, and will continue to be beneficial." As to the integrity of the Chinese, Mr. Babcock says, "I think they pay their debts of all sorts and kinds ten times more promptly than white people; I have never lost a dollar by them." Mr. Beals, editor of the *Commercial Herald*, adds his testimony to the integrity of the Chinese merchants, and the importance of that growing trade with China which has already enriched and cultivated our Western coast. Other witnesses show that the Chinese race offers fewer paupers or criminals than any other, that it has no drunkards, that it is generally harmless and inoffensive, and, in fact, compared with its persecutors, who are said to be chiefly uneducated "Irish Catholics," is of a higher and better order of men. The Germans and Americans make no complaint of the Asiatics, we are told; it is only a single race that is accountable for the incessant ill treatment of a harmless and useful people.

It is quite possible that some of the virtues attributed to the Chinese are those enforced by persecution and timidity, and there is no doubt that when unrestrained by law the populace of Nankin and Pekin have been guilty of dreadful and unparalleled outrages. Shut up in their own land, the Chinese are intensely ignorant and violent. Even to-day they tear up railroad tracks, and look upon a steam-engine as a legion of devils; they are as ready to hunt foreigners out of their borders, to massacre priests and missionaries, burn churches, and sack stores. But it is also clear that this uncultivated barbarism disappears upon the spread of education, that it is not incurable, and that on the eastern coasts of China it has nearly passed away. The Chinese have already proved themselves capable of borrowing the arts of the Europeans. They are already active traders in American wares and productions. The Pacific States export their flour, wheat, and even manufactured articles to China. The Chinese merchant who walks among the crowds of San Francisco, plain and undistinguished, who frequents the Exchange, or is often seen in the Reading-room, is among the most respected of its citizens. His word is never broken; he is modest, quick, observant; he holds in his hands the control of the vast outlets of trade; his commercial transactions are immense, and when recently Han Quo lost a million or two of dollars by the failure of a Hong merchant, it was scarcely felt in his business. Already the trade of San Francisco with the Chinese ports has become a source of wealth to both countries, and the Pacific steamers can scarcely supply the necessary means of traffic. One peculiar fact is noticed that may produce a novel effect upon the destiny of nations. China is educating her future statesmen in American and European schools. She is borrowing the resources and the secrets of the West. In numbers she is already the most powerful of nations; and although apparently so feeble, so often ravaged by the Tartar or defied by the European, her resources for warfare are immense, and her people and her kings have often displayed in their civil or foreign wars a courage that no peril could shock, a heroism more than Roman. Often her monarchs have preferred death to subjection, and died bravely, with myriads of their faithful people, in ineffectual contests. The Chinese government is sedulously cultivating the warlike capacities of its subjects. It builds arsenals and docks, and makes ships of war and arms of the best pattern. It trains its soldiers and sailors in the European drill. It is bringing rapidly into use all the military resources of the country, and before the close of the century China may possess an army to which that of Xerxes would seem insignificant, more numerous and better equipped than all the rest of the world can furnish, and a navy capable of protecting its coasts from the united squadrons of the West. Over such a change philanthropy will lament in vain, and regret forever that a peaceful has been transformed into a warlike race.

Such are some of the curious results of the recent inquiries into the daily life of China. We find Chinese Christian societies springing up in San Francisco when their members can scarcely escape the peltings and stones of a Christian mob. We discover virtues in Chinamen that may lead to the highest fruits of civilization; the tender son, the faithful friend, the honest merchant, are to be looked for among the Chinese. We find a love of knowledge prevailing among the followers of Confucius that may soon engross and appropriate all Western literature. And there seems ample reason for demanding that the Chinese shall be treated with kindness, and receive from a Christian people no lessons but those of tenderness and humanity. Eugene Lawrence.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Calendar.

JUNE.

Sunday, 2.—Sunday after Ascension.
Sunday, 9.—Whit-Sunday.
Tuesday, 11.—St. Barnabas.
Sunday, 16.—Trinity-Sunday.
Sunday, 23.—First Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 24.—St. John the Baptist.
Saturday, 29.—St. Peter.
Sunday, 30.—Second Sunday after Trinity.

German Socialism has shown what kind of fruit it may be expected to bear. We have already given specimens in this column of the ravings of the Socialists of Berlin against society as at present organized. On the 11th of May a tinsmith, by the name of Hoedel, shot at the Emperor William as he was driving through the avenue Unter den Linden. Two shots were fired, both of which missed. Hoedel was immediately arrested. Upon being examined he stated that he was a native of Leipsic, that "he belonged to no political party, but was an anarchist, an enemy of all political parties, the present condition of society, and public institutions." He declares that he did not shoot at the Emperor, but in this he is contradicted by several witnesses. He will be tried without delay by the High Court of Berlin.

The strength of Presbyterianism in the United States is seen in the fact that on the same day (May 16), three General Assemblies met, whose communicants number not less than 800,000 persons. The statistics of the Northern Church were noted in this Intelligence last week. The Southern, whose Assembly meets in Knoxville, Tennessee, has 12 Synods, 63 Presbyteries, 1115 ministers and licentiates, 1830 churches, and 112,530 communicants. Its annual contributions last reported were $1,110,971. It is unfortunate that these two Churches should have failed so far to establish fraternal relations. It was thought in 1876 that all misunderstandings had been cleared away; but in 1877 the Southern Assembly pressed again its original demand of an apology for language used by the Northern Assembly during the war. Informal fraternity already exists, however, and before long, no doubt, the two Churches will be in accord with each other. The Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, which meets in Lebanon, Tennessee, represents 150,000 members. This Church is especially strong in Kentucky and Tennessee.

At the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference, which met in Atlanta on the 1st of May, the bishops, in their quadrennial address, refer with great satisfaction to the accomplished results of the joint commission appointed to establish fraternal relations between the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches. They say: "The terms authorizing these commissions were fulfilled, and accordingly their action in the premises must be considered final. The work of those commissions, as the historical and official exponent of the present reciprocal relations of the two great branches of American Methodism, is invested with peculiar significance. It illustrates, also, before the world the genius of the Gospel, and especially the affection which should ever pervade and animate two families descended from the same parent stock."

The heresy trials which have been for some time distracting the Presbyterians of Scotland are coming to a close in the courts of first instance—the Presbyteries. Professor Robertson Smith has finally been cleared by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, the charges against him having been declared irrelevant. When the vote on the last charge was announced, and he rose to address the Presbytery, he was greeted with loud applause from his friends. A member present, Mr. Moir, however, gave notice of a motion "that the Presbytery or other court of the Church 'deal' with Professor Smith, seeing that some of his writings had given deep offense and caused wide uneasiness, and will afford sufficient ground for conference and admonition."

After the formal closing of Mr. Moody's services in the New Haven Tabernacle he and his companion remained in the city, meeting inquirers and addressing working-men. Early every morning he held a short service at the New Haven Railroad Company's car shops, and another at Bradley's carriage factory. On Friday, May 10, the farewell meeting took place in the Tabernacle; it was attended by over 5000 persons. Plain, practical advice was given to the multitude; much of it would be accepted as timely by persons of every creed. "Be honest, pay your debts, keep your temper, avoid drink," said the evangelist to the people, and with a kindly "good-night" he brought his long labors in New Haven to an end.

The State Charities Aid Association of New York is doing a valuable work in bringing the highest intelligence into the service of our public charitable institutions. At the annual meeting, held in this city May 9 and 10, carefully prepared papers were read on "Dependent Children," "The Management of Adult and Able-bodied Paupers," "Hospitals in Relation to the Prevention and Treatment of Pauperism," and "The Elevation of the Poor in their Homes." These topics were also discussed by the members present, and many defects of our present system of public charity were pointed out. Among the important opinions expressed were such as these: "It is not well to keep children any longer in institutions than is necessary to find homes for them." Professor Wayland, of Yale College, thought it "useless to wait for ideal legislation as a corrective of pauperism, for the reason that our people did not and would not treat pauperism as a crime." The management of some of the county houses of the State was severely criticised. Among the distinguished philanthropists present at these discussions were the Rev. Drs. Bellows, Chapin, and Henry C. Potter; Mr. Charles L. Brace, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, and others.

The discussion of the disestablishment of the Scotch Church in the British House of Commons has been set down for the 21st of May. The resolution is "for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Patronage Act of 1874, and its effects on the reciprocal relations of the various religious denominations in Scotland, and to ascertain how far the people of Scotland are in favor of maintaining the connection between Church and state in that country." An amendment, it is expected, will be offered, proposing a reunion of the Presbyterians of Scotland in a national Church.

The eleventh Convention of the (Southern) Lutheran General Synod of North America was opened at Newberry, South Carolina, May 2. This body represents five district Synods, and has in association with it 98 ministers, 167 churches, and 13,277 members. It is gratifying to be able to state that resolutions were passed "looking to the restoration of fraternal relations" between this Synod and the Lutheran General Synod of the North. Thus another of the breaches made by the war is likely to be healed.

The Congregational Union held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Bible House, in this city, on Thursday, May 9. The receipts during the year have been $24,633; the sum of $11,945 has been given as aid in the erection of new churches. This society was organized in 1853, and has had various and fluctuating fortunes. Its expenditures have lately been reduced, and it will hereafter be conducted as a church extension society. The Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, of Newark, New Jersey, is the newly elected secretary.

The New York City Mission and Tract Society is doing something to save the poor of New York from sinking down to ever lower depths of misery. What that wretchedness is may be inferred from the fact that three-fourths of the population are crowded into one-fourth of the city's space. The society has in its service thirty-five missionaries, and supports four Sunday-schools, containing 2000 children. It has also organized sewing-schools, lodging-rooms, and other helps for the poor. The receipts for the year just closed were $37,953; expenditures, $39,276.

Although the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is held in the autumn, its sixty-eighth year was commemorated by a meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle on Sunday evening, May 12. The Board has in foreign lands 350 churches, containing 83,000 members; of the members nearly 2000 were added during the present year. The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, in answer to the assertion that since the mutiny in 1857 missionary work had failed in India, said, "All society in India is impregnated with the opinion that its religious system is seeing its last days. There is not a district where Hindooism stands firm on its ancient foundations."

The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which began its sessions in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, reported the members of the Church to be 17,057; communicants, 5808; Sunday-school scholars, 7814; confirmed during the year, 615; collected for all purposes, $280,785. The entire value of the Church property is $800,021, on which the incumbrance is $138,750. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Chicago.

It now appears that the objection to the presence of the Rev. W. B. Arnett, the colored delegate from Ohio in the Atlanta Sunday-school Convention, was made by the local chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on his own responsibility. A colored delegate from Texas appeared, and was treated with entire cordiality. Dr. J. H. Vincent hearing, when on his way to the Convention, of the objection, telegraphed to Mr. Arnett to come on. The Ohio delegation should have either taken their colored associate with them, or refused to attend without him. The confidence of the people of this country now given to the International Sunday-school Association would soon be withdrawn if it were discovered that it discriminated against worthy men on the ground of color. Happily no such charge can be laid to its account.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey spent Sunday, May 12, in this city. Mr. Sankey sang for and addressed Mr. Hepworth's congregation; Mr. Moody spoke at the Mission Chapel, No. 134 Bowery.

Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, has recovered his health, and has gone from Rome to Florence. He was hurt some time since in the streets of Rome by the overturning of a wagon. Father Beckx is eighty-three years of age.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia has, after much discussion, adopted an overture to the General Assembly on denominational teaching in Presbyterian Sunday-schools. The overture asks that the Board of Publication be instructed to incorporate into its question books brief expositions of the answers of the Shorter Catechism, in consecutive order, and explanations of the Presbyterian form of church government. The General Assembly is also asked to issue a pastoral letter recommending that the question books and lesson papers be used in all the Sunday-schools of the Church. This overture has grown out of dissatisfaction with the results of the International Series of Lessons. On the other hand, it should be said that at the Atlanta Convention the determination to continue the undenominational lessons for another term of seven years was unanimous.

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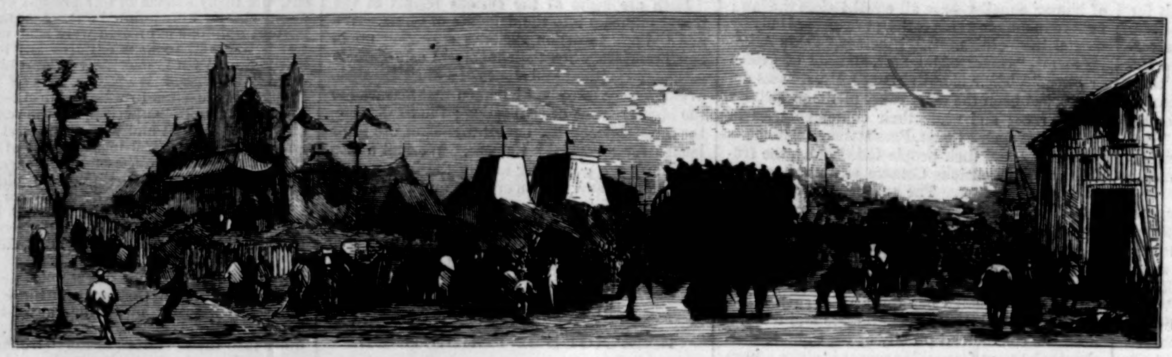
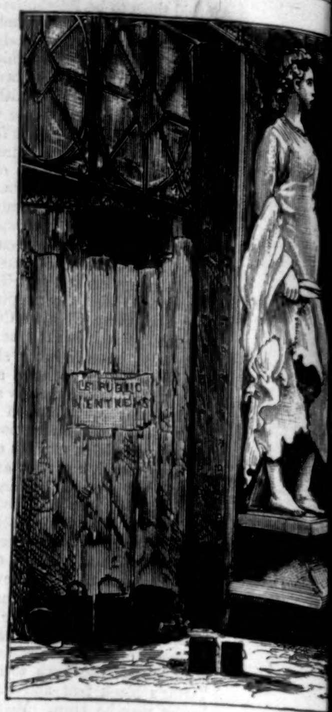
[1] Memorial of the Six Chinese Companies, 1877.



THE STREET RAILWAYS AT THE TROCADÉRO.



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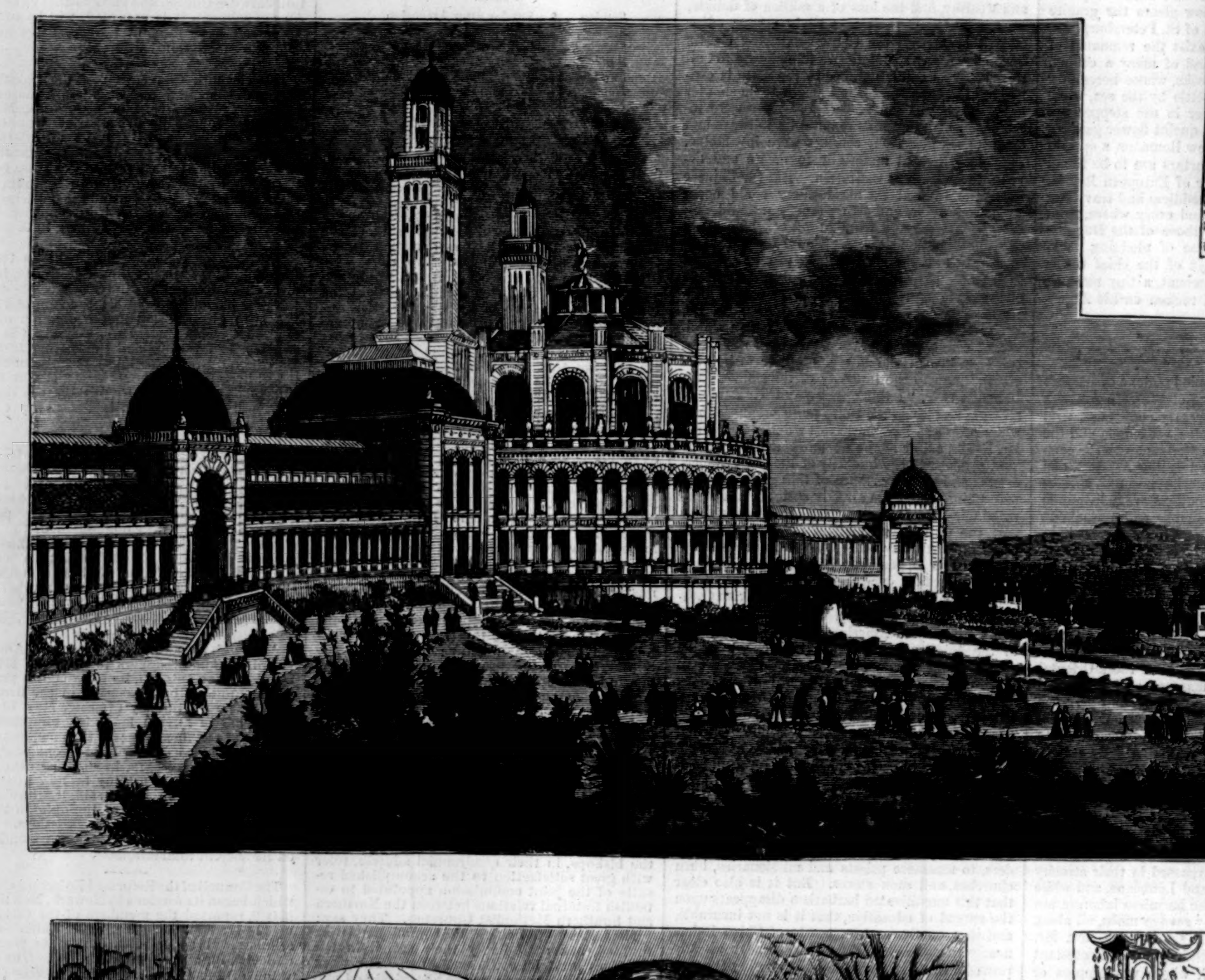
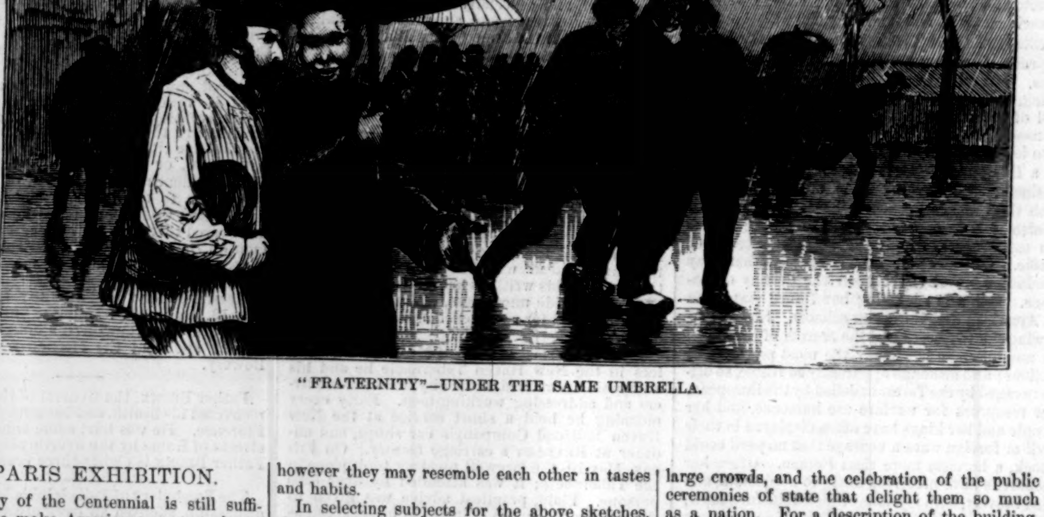
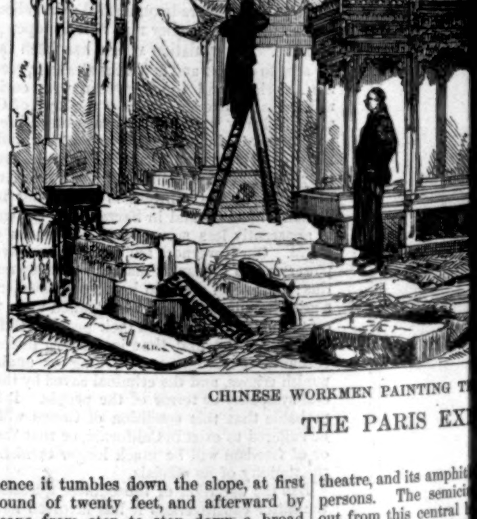


THE TROCA



"FRATERNITY"—UNDER THE SAME UMBRELLA.



CHINESE WORKMEN PAINTING T

THE PARIS EX

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The memory of the Centennial is still sufficiently fresh to make Americans eager to know what is going on at the great Paris Exhibition. The magnificent array at Philadelphia two summers ago has cultivated our taste as a nation, and given us a familiarity with the arts and manufactures of all parts of the world, so that in visiting or reading of the wonders now displayed upon the famous Champ de Mars we are by no means lost in a maze of entirely novel objects. Naturally in two great exhibitions like our own and the present one at Paris there is much that is similar, and, again, there are interesting opportunities for comparing the manner in which the same species of undertaking is conducted by two nations entirely distinct as to race and training, however they may resemble each other in tastes and habits.

In selecting subjects for the above sketches, the artist has exercised a wise consideration in giving us, not a view of the transient buildings, which are of necessity plain and comparatively uninteresting, but of the great Trocadéro Palace, which is to remain as a permanent memorial of the present Exhibition. This imposing structure is not situated upon the Champ de Mars, but on the opposite bank of the Seine, and at the summit of the sloping hill which gives it its name. Trocadéro Hall, as it is usually called, will, it is thought, supply a want that has been greatly felt in Paris. Heretofore the inhabitants of the French capital have been without a structure the dimensions and acoustic properties of which might be considered suitable for the accommodation of large crowds, and the celebration of the public ceremonies of state that delight them so much as a nation. For a description of the building, however, we can not do better than to quote from Richard Whiteing, the able correspondent of the New York *World:*

"It is circular in form, and it has two stages of covered arcaded galleries on the outside. Its towers are 230 feet high, and as they stand on about the highest hill in Paris, this gives their summits a very great elevation. They burn electric lights during the Exhibition, and the north star will have to look to its laurels within all that part of the valley of the Seine. Niagara may feel less apprehension in regard to the Trocadéro cascade, though this is very fine. The water raised from the Seine falls first into a great basin at the foot of the building, and on the summit of the hill. Thence it tumbles down the slope, at first in one bound of twenty feet, and afterward by shorter leaps from step to step down a broad staircase of stone built on the model of the cascade at St. Cloud. Finally it makes its way into a lower basin of Jura marble, measuring 164 feet by 230, where it finds comparative repose. Some 50,000 cubic yards of water a day are raised for this fountain alone. So much for the outside of the building. Within, it seats 8000 people in its concert hall, which is said to be the greatest circular structure in the world. It has a diameter of 164 feet, a circumference of about 500, and a height of 105. The orchestra holds 400 musicians, but it may be enlarged so as to seat 1200. The organ, forty feet high, is supplied with air by steam machinery. The hall is divided, much as an ordinary theatre, into pit, boxes, and amphitheatre, and its amphit
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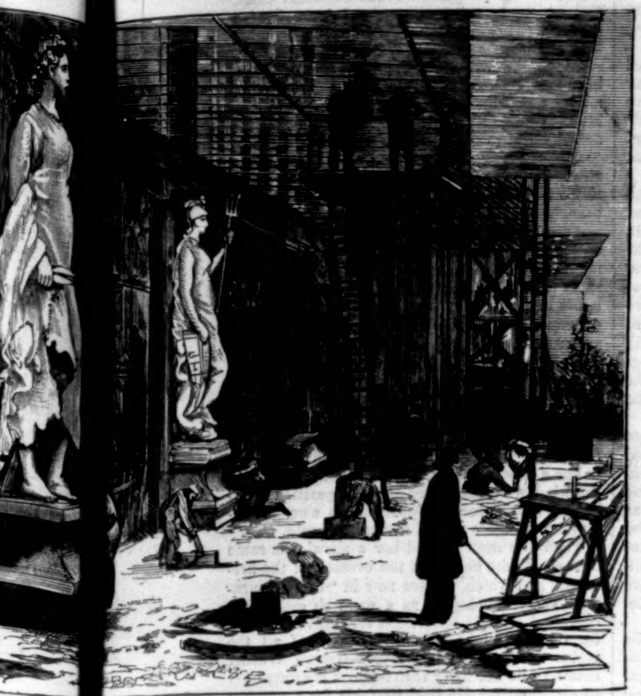
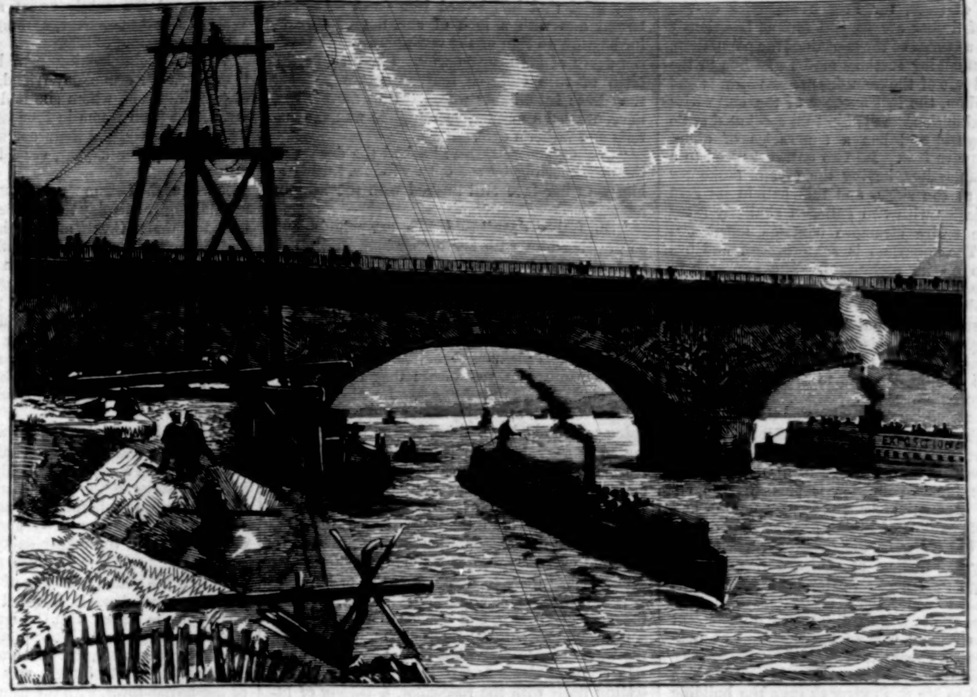
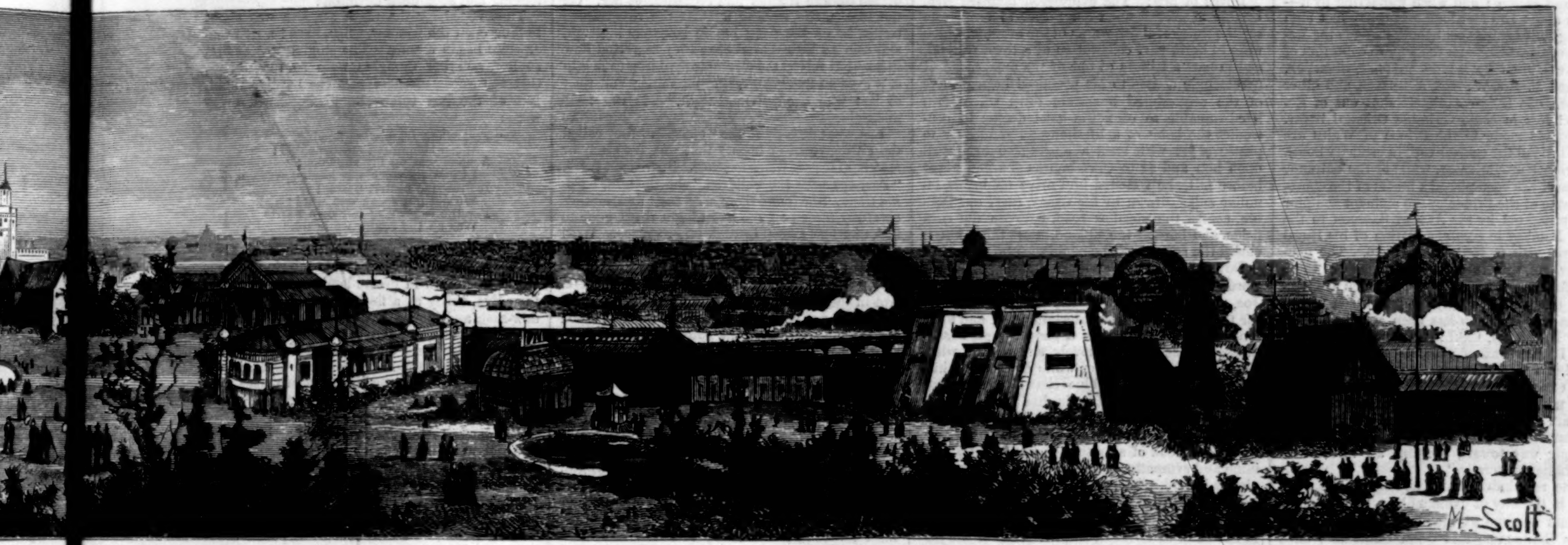


STATUES O H NATION AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING.



THE PONT DE JENA.



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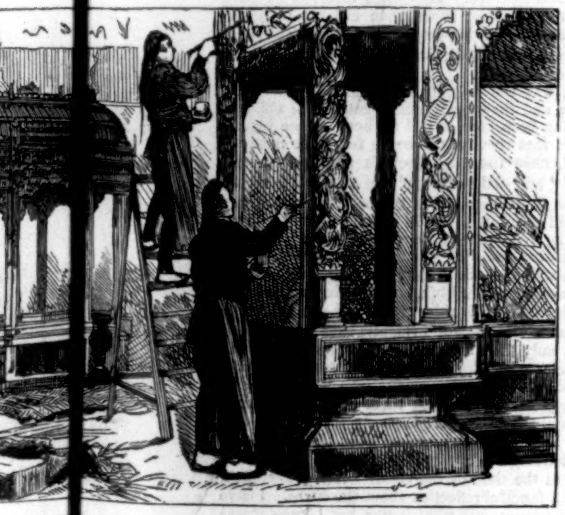
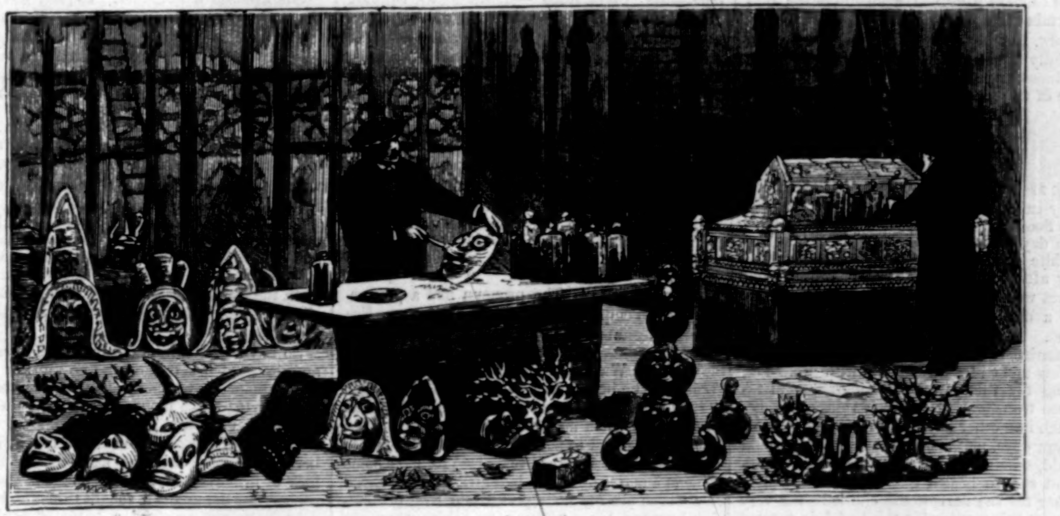


INTING T IR SHOW-CASES IN THE BUILDING.



VARNISHING THE INDIAN MASKS.

RIS EX BITION OF 1878.

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es. M. C les de Ronore, who has
d from the ongo, contributes to this department his unequalled collection of specimens of African art, arms, cloths, fetiches, and jewelry. The modern African carving on the west coast is of precisely the same character as the most ancient Egyptian work on obelisks and temples. The general surface of the figures is in very low relief, but it has a very deeply incised outline; in fact, nearly all the relief is in the contours, and this is the work of living Africans who probably have never heard of the Egyptian name. Another part of the Trocadéro collection consists of a complete tableau of the science of anthropology: huge maps tracing the geographical distribution of languages; the most ancient national costumes; tables of the movements of population and of the distribution of diseases; remains of the bronze age—and with all this the bibliography of the science. A more popular part of the Exhibition is to be found in the collection of the works of Bernard Palissy, and of his two sons, who continued the manufacture of artistic pottery after his death. Many works which constitute the glory of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are here assembled."

The Trocadéro grounds are by far the finest in the whole Exhibition. They slope down to the river from the summit of the hill, are beautifully laid out and planted, and are ornamented with buildings further illustrative of the national styles. The main walks cut them into four great parts, two lying on the river-bank, two above, immediately to the right and left of the Trocadéro fountain. In one of the former parts are the outlying buildings of China, Persia, Tunis, Norway, Sweden, Morocco, and Japan. The building of Morocco, with its richly ornamented interior, is particularly beautiful. It is well stocked with the furniture, arms, and utensils of the country, the greater part of them, however, contributed by the government. But four private contributors are represented in this extensive show. The people of Morocco have many good qualities, as this collection proves, but enterprise is not among them. The parts to note in this building are the entrance, which by its plenitude of decoration indicates the wealth of the occupants, also the grand court, the salon, and the bazar. The Japanese building was designed and made in Japan, and brought over to Europe in sections. It is thus a specimen of pure native work, and all its contents have the same character—a point worth noting, now that Japanese work is so much influenced for the worse by commerce with Europe. M. Maeda, the Japanese who has arranged the exhibit, has founded a national school of agriculture at Jeddo, and has been a laborious compiler of dictionaries and other works tending to increase Japanese knowledge of foreign life and institutions. He has at the same time done much to check the mania for imitating foreigners which has of late years possessed the national mind.

In another section of the garden on the river-bank are the departments of Civil Engineering and the Administration of Waters, Forests, and Meteorology. Here also is the building of Algeria. The building of the Forest Administration ought to be specially interesting to Americans. It shows them how carefully the French government takes its measures for the preservation or the renewal of the timber throughout France, and illustrates the principles of forest management in respect to the planting, cutting, and even in a sense the counting of trees, for French statistics of the growth of timber are as full and as laboriously compiled as those of the growth of the population. In the remaining sections of the grounds to the right and left of the cascades are restaurants and an aquarium, the last another of the curiosities of the Exhibition. It is built on a colossal scale in rock-work, and has a superficies of about 20,000 square feet. Its two entrances lead to a hall of stalactites, having the crystal tanks for the fish at the sides, and this hall in its turn communicates with two galleries similarly fitted up. The entire structure contains about 130 tanks. The aquarium is subterranean, and has a garden on its rocky roof. The approach to the Trocadéro building is by way of the Pont de Jena, which has been covered by a broad level viaduct some three times the width of the original bridge. Along this bridge railway lines have been constructed, so that visitors are conveyed from the Champ de Mars to the summit of the Trocadéro by horse-cars.

One most noticeable feature of the Trocadéro part of the Exhibition is the British Indian section. Frequently this department is among the poorest seen at international exhibitions, but at Paris the Indian collection is particularly magnificent. Not only does it present a unique and sumptuous exhibit of Indian products and manufactures, but many of the gorgeous presents received by the Prince of Wales during his late visit to India are here on exhibition. Again, the arrangement is peculiarly calculated to show to advantage the strange collection of objects sent from this remote part of the world. The London *Times*, in speaking of it, says:

"It was the inspiration of real genius which suggested to Mr. C. PURDON CLARKE the building of the central case occupied by commercial exhibitors in the form of pavilions connected by an arcade and gallery; and when wandering by it—for it is about 150 feet long and thirty feet high—among the exquisite contributions from the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the superb collection of carpets exhibited by Messrs. VINCENT, ROBINSON, & Co., and Messrs. WATSON & BONTOR, and other exhibitors, one feels completely shut out of Europe and lost in some veritable Oriental bazar. The presents made to the Prince of Wales are arranged round the central case in ordinary South Kensington Museum cases, while at the entrance of the court has been placed a model of the equestrian statue of the Prince by the eminent sculptor BOEHM, presented by Sir ALBERT SASSOON to the town of Bombay in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to India in 1875–76. The general view can, therefore, be easily imagined to be most effective. Another feature which contributes to the success of the Indian Court is the hand-book to it which has been written by Dr. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., R.N., special assistant in the Department of Commerce and Statistics of the India Office, London. For the first time in the experience of International Exhibitions we are now furnished with a general exposition of the art and manufactures of India, written in a popular and graphic style, which will certainly go a long way toward exciting an interest in things Indian generally."

Of the remainder of our sketches little need be said in the way of explanation. "Fraternity" represents a scene at the end of the day, when Jacques Bonhomme and John Chinaman, once such determined foes, and now apparently fast friends, are going home under the same umbrella, which, by-the-way, manifestly belongs to the latter. The Chinese workmen, who, unlike the Japanese, retain their national costume, arrived early in January, and have certainly worked hard and successfully at their building, which is erected in true Chinese pagoda style, and is an admirable example of taste and workmanship.

DOVES OF FIRE.

THERE are some days that seem to have a premonitory calm, like the lull before the tempest, like the flood above the cataract. We look back on such days, "so calm, so still, so bright," as upon white pages of presage, across which the burning after-touch of vital events brought out the secret writing.

Such a day was the "third of July" to Eva Morrison. A strange happiness enveloped her from sunrise to sunset, a sense of tranquillity and safety and entire satisfaction with life. Yet, excepting for this mystical glow of mental atmosphere transfiguring common things, the day was much like other days. To Eva they were all homespun days, and, as almost every one would have said, unenviable days for youth and loveliness and superb health like hers. Yes, people pitied her for the narrow life she led—the very life that on this memorable third of July seemed to her so gracious, so comfortable, and so endeared.

She had been busy in the house all day, and busy chiefly in the kitchen, as moulds of jelly and rows of currant pies testified; besides, an immense Federal cake iced for the Fourth, and two pans of "angel biscuits," as the children called a sort of biscuit to be eaten cold, which Eva made as no one else could.

All day she had been busy; and it had been a day that accords with in-door work—a gray day, threatening rain. But at sundown the overcast sky changed suddenly to gold and crimson, and changed in a way peculiar to itself—a way that was never to be forgotten by Eva.

She was standing by an up-stairs hall window, a western window, that caught between a cleft of deep blue hills a perfect view of the sunset, when her father, coming through the entry to go from the house, paused and joined her. Her father was the village doctor—a man beloved the country round; one of those clear, bright, genial spirits that we never can associate with sorrow and infirmity, excepting as the exorciser of both. The only grief that had bowed him—and that only bowed him with a look of age, not of sorrow, for he wore no sign of the veritable trouble—was the death of his beloved wife. She died at the birth of twin children fourteen years younger than Eva: little babes who, left thus motherless, never missed a mother, so complete was the sister's and father's care.

"Cooling yourself, Eva?" asked the doctor, as the girl, kneeling by the open window, turned to him with her face still flushed with the heat of labor.

"Oh, father dear," said Eva, caressingly, and so drawing him with her loving look and touch that, clasping her hand in his, he actually went down on his knees beside her there at the window—"oh, father dear, I *wish* you could stay home this evening and go with us to see the fire-works. They will be something very remarkable. Mr. E—— has planned them himself; and he has *love* to inspire him, you know: they say his wedding day is fixed for August. Do stay, father. You never take any enjoyment; and you are only going to see old Mr. Benton, and he has been dying so long—I don't say it to blame him, father; but surely he will not leave the earth, that he clings to with such strength, this beautiful evening. See! was there ever a sunset like that?"

"Better fire-works than you'll find to-night, Baby," said the doctor, with a dreamy look in his kind eyes—"fire-works good enough for me. Those clouds there look like doves of fire."

It was indeed a remarkable sunset. Under the gray cloud that had hooded the sky all day a crimson sheet of splendor shone, illuminating the whole landscape with a rosy glare. Up from this crimson sheet, across the gray arch slowly tinting itself with the rose-color, a throng of little clouds shaped like wing-spread birds floated upward, in color perfectly golden.

Doves of fire! The expression haunted Eva. Unable to prevail upon her father to remain to see the wonderful fire-works of the evening, which were to be in part celebration of a town festival, and in part a tribute of one of the most noted of pyrotechnic artists to his promised bride, native of the sequestered mountain town where Eva lived—unable to coax the good doctor to contradict the habit of a lifetime and yield duty to pleasure, yet with such a longing so to prevail upon him and so to coax him as she had never before felt, she watched him drive off in his familiar sulky, drawn by his trusty, rusty old Dobbin, across the meadow road, between the corn fields and beyond the upland, until thick woods closed the scene, and she could see him no longer.

Doves of fire! She kept thinking of these words as she was dressing the children, Josy and Joe, with many a pet phrase and bit of advice for their conduct at the entertainment; and then, having settled them with a picture-book, hastily dressed herself. How lovely she looked, when she came for them, in her white gown and white "rigolette" and light blue shawl! "Kiss me, Eva," said little Joe, after he had looked at her critically; and tiny Josephine, sliding her hand in her elder sister's with an affectionate pressure, gave her a look of approbation wonderfully feminine and sympathetic for a little woman so completely in bud.

Off they went, hand in hand, these three, through the village which was almost deserted, to the bank of Cedar Creek, the scene of the display, where the course was crowded. Hundreds of incongruous vehicles blocked the by-ways beyond, and the avenue under the willows and great elms—the "Creek Road"—bordering the rippling stream, was thronged with knots of people eagerly clinging to some propitious stand-point, or eagerly pressing to the edge of the stream, for a clear view of the spectacle they had come miles to see.

"Eva Morrison! is this *you?*" The question was asked by a rapidly moving and very intent young man, who came suddenly to a halt. With his arms full of mysterious-looking rocket frames, he was crossing the high-road in the direction of a foot-bridge that had been cast for the grand occasion across the creek to an island or sandbar, chosen for its valuable resources of isolation and water reflections for the scene of the fire-works.

"Is this *you?*" The pronoun had a pronunciation and emphasis intense in the extreme. Eva started, hesitated, and then cordially extended her hand.

"George Warner! How you have changed!" This was the involuntary exclamation of her lips. "How you have *not* changed!" was her unspoken thought, to which he replied aloud:

"Not changed to dear old Cedar Creek, nor to my friends here. Five years! Yes, it is some time in a man's life—and in a girl's life too, Eva."

"These are my little pets," said Eva, presenting Josy and Joe. "They were babies when you were here."

George Warner kissed the children, and gave one long kissing look—if so a look may be described—at Eva; and then said, hastily, for the throng swayed and was pushing them: "Let me find a good place for you all, as I must leave you. I am Mr. E——'s right-hand man to-night, unfortunately. Let me see where I can place you. I want you to have a good view of all the pieces, especially of 'The Doves.' They are a new design, expressly made for this evening by E—— himself. The green fire—the olive-branches dropped from the doves' beaks—is the most costly color we use. There, I think, under that willow-tree, I discover a place." And there he conducted them. Then, hurriedly, with but one parting word, "May I see you to-morrow, Eva?" Answered by a smile, and by a slight but definite return of the fervent glance and the ardent pressure of the hand, he left them.

Doves of fire! This was Eva's haunting thought. The words rang in her ear and in her memory through all the talk of surrounding friends and all the care of the little ones, and through all the subtly sweet sense of George Warner's return—George Warner, so changed, and yet *not* changed!

What a noble-looking man he had become! that youth her school-day friend, the sworn lover of her childhood, whom she had not seen in five years, and from whom in four years she had only heard indirectly, for their correspondence, kept up diligently for a year, ceased when he went abroad.

Doves of fire! The words haunted her through all the magical display that made the barren sand island of Cedar Creek, and the heavens above it, and the mirroring waters beneath, "blossom like the rose" with buds of crimson and scarlet and dropping petals of light. There were no great pieces such as we see in city parks, but there were innumerable groupings and combinations of minor fire-works that were far more beautiful, and the doves lifting their white and purple wings and bearing their emerald olive-branches were the beauties of the evening, the *finale d'action* of the display.

Pressed forward by the crowd, Eva with her little brother and sister went home. She fancied that she heard a rapid step behind her, and within a few steps of the gate George Warner came to her side. Just before the gate—noticeable as they turned into the dewy garden walk, stood old Dobbin and the empty sulky. "Father has come home," said Eva; and so she sent the children into the house, confident of the father's care for them, and herself lingered for a few moments on the piazza with George Warner.

A few moments? More than that; for the midsummer evening, the midsummer meeting, enchained them. And there was the manly ideal of her boyish lover, with the firm true eyes giving those loving looks, dear for the sake of constancy; and there was Eva, more than the ideal of the dream George Warner had cherished of her. On the piazza, she leaning against the rose-trained trellis, he on the steps beside her, they lingered, and said so little—afterward they regretted how little—but felt so much, and looked into each other's eyes so much, that was ineffable; and then at last whispered, "Good-night." It was near midnight.

Eva went directly to the "office," as they called the sitting-room or library that was, for study or rest, her father's familiar place. He was not there. "Perhaps with the children," she thought. No, not there. She found them, with their little clothes carefully folded as she had taught them, gone to bed, and fast asleep in each other's arms. With a sudden pang of anxiety, such as in all his uncertain going and coming she had never felt before, she flew to her father's bedroom. Not there. Not in the house: she went all through it. Not returned! not come home! And yet there stood old Dobbin waiting at the gate; and the village, subsided from its tumult, still as death.

"Perhaps summoned to some place within a door or two, and so left Dobbin, expecting to be home in a few moments." She tried to comfort herself so. Could not comfort herself so, for a wild misgiving seized her. But she waited—waited for an hour. Every light in the village had become extinguished; but it was clear starlight, and Eva ventured beyond the gate, and looked up and down the street. Not a sign of watching or moving. Another hour, and another, and then faint streaks of dawn. By this time Eva knew that some disaster had fallen; the pang of it grew upon her moment by moment. She could endure it alone no longer.

She aroused a neighbor. Inquiry was made. The doctor was not in the village. He had been to see old Mr. Benton at nine o'clock, then started home by the meadow road, which was followed in search; and there, just as the Fourth-of-July bells began to ring over the town with their clashing peals of freedom, they found him.

By the road-side, on the greensward, in the attitude of slumber, with his head resting against his folded arm, and his face, so kind, so peaceful, with a smile upon the lips, as of happy dreams—fast asleep: no, not sleeping—*dead*.

Pre-admonished, perhaps, by some fatal symptoms which a skilled physician would know, he had dropped the reins, alighted from the sulky, given faithful old Dobbin the free way home, and upon the grassy border of the road he had travelled so often, laid himself down for the last heart-beating.

So to the enchanting evening of the fire-works and doves of fire there came no morrow of love and happiness such as it had seemed to promise, but only tears and mourning. Yet at the funeral, beside the open grave, as the most solemn words of burial were spoken, Eva felt, or remembered afterward that she had felt, one meeting look of firm and manly eyes: one look that, comprehending her anguish, sought to soothe it. Two days later she received a letter of condolence from George Warner, with the postscript: "I dare not intrude now upon your sorrow, but when I visit Cedar Creek again I shall claim the promise you gave to let me see you."

And so the lover vanished, and the father, dearer than lover, was gone, and the secluded life, bereft of the affection that had given it glow and beauty and bloom and exciting flavor, became indeed narrow and toilsome and unenviable.

Eva relaxed no effort to perform her daily round of duty. Joe and Josy knew no change in her watchful care; the order of the household, under her ceaseless industry, went on as usual; but with what faintness of heart did she pursue her path, where thorns were knitted into every hedge-row, and every foot-place, and every pillow!

So summer passed, and October came, with its flaming glory: a miracle in the mountain region where the maple-trees bordered forests of cedars. And then November, with its mournful winds, its sad, mysterious vapors, and its bare trees.

It was a November midnight; not a dark midnight, for the full moon shone on Cedar Creek and on the sleeping village, and came flowing through the windows of Eva's chamber, until, bright almost as daylight, it awakened her.

She awoke with a pleasing sensation of listening; she fancied she was enjoying the singing of a song, a delicious serenade, somewhere in dream-land. In dream-land it must have been, for the actual world to which she awoke was still.

She lay awake listening to silence until a strange sound attracted her ear—a sort of whirring whisper, not the sound of wind in swaying branches, nor of stealthy footsteps on the walk, nor murmur of distant voices. What could this strange sound be? And a fluttering light breaking through the calm moonlight, casting white spots upon the wall. What could these flickering lights be?

Assured that she was not dreaming, Eva aroused herself to go to the window and look out. Two large maple-trees grew so near that their widest branches almost touched the window-pane. Across the bare boughs of these trees flew in fixed curves, one after another, wing-spread birds, purple and white, dropping emerald olive-branches from their golden beaks. Doves of fire!

For a few moments, Eva, shrinking back into the window recess, gazed at the apparition spellbound, with a sort of superstitious awe. A tumult of thoughts rushed across her brain.

Then she drew around her a shawl, the same blue shawl she had worn the evening of the fire-works, and which, useless now in "deep mourning," she had adopted as a wrap *de nuit*. She cherished a secret tenderness for this blue shawl, for on that night, most memorable of all the nights of her life, her lover—George Warner *seemed* to be her lover then!—drew it around her so caressingly. He held its folds for a moment in his hand just beneath her chin, while his eyes gazed down upon her with such content and such longing and such deep devotion!

Thus veiled for the night air, Eva was about to fling open the window, when, hark! a rich tenor voice began a song. The singing was at first so low, and her thoughts were so tumultuous, that the words of the verses she hardly caught. But of the last verse she distinguished every word:

"Fast silent tears were flowing,
  When something stood behind:
A hand was on my shoulder;
  I knew its voice was kind.
It drew me nearer, nearer;
  We did not speak one word;
For the beating of our own hearts
  Was all the sound we heard."

The song ceased, and the "doves of fire," which had been the talismanic interlude of the serenade, not all in dream-land, vanished. And then Eva, softly as a flower, pushed up the window-sash and looked out. Bridging the maple-trees, she saw quite clearly in the moonlight the telegraph-like wires on which the doves had ridden. And at the foot of one of the trees, in the attitude of a singer pausing between verses, with his arms folded upon his breast and his eyes downcast, she saw George Warner.

Did he raise his eyes suddenly and see her? She did not know, she retired so hastily. She crept back to her bed, and waited for—perhaps another song. There came none; no more reflections fluttered on the wall; and Eva lay till morning wrapped in a waking dream, a blissful waking dream, for surely something peaceful had crept nestling beneath her sorrow.

"Doves of fire! I do not know why I think of them so often. They seem to me to be more than fire-works; more than clouds of sunset. They seem to be intelligent, typical." These were Eva's words, and she was speaking to George Warner.

It was the evening after the November serenade, and they were alone together, the children having been gone to bed an hour—alone together, in that room of the house felt to be most sacred, once the good doctor's resting-room and study, and where now, if the father's thoughts could sometimes revisit the beloved scenes, they would certainly linger in blessing.

The curtains were drawn, a sparkling wood fire blazed on the wide hearth, the lamp was turned low, and into the fire-light was drawn the old-fashioned square sofa, so that George and Eva could rest side by side, with hands clasped fondly in each other's; for evidently they were lovers. Not only the attitude, but the tones of voice in which they spoke so lovingly, so caressingly, and so solemnly—for the awe of sorrow and the awe of joy were both upon them at that moment—proved that they were lovers.

"Intelligent and typical they may be, Eva," said George Warner, thoughtfully. "I remember at the time of the Cedar Creek fire-works I had a fanciful reflection about the doves. I have forgotten exactly what it was, but I know it was suggested by the comparative costliness of the carrier-birds and the emerald leaves in their beaks. One olive-branch was worth more than a flock of doves. And they are typical. Whether the doves mean sorrow or joy, the olive-branch means 'peace.' Peace, dear Eva; that is what I think life may have in store for us. Perfect happiness we can not expect: we are both schooled to something besides that; trials must come. In taking you away with me to our little house in the city I know you will miss your country home, your garden, your friends. You will have me instead. Yes, Eva, you will have *me*." He was answering a look of Eva's. "But, dearest, it is not as if I were a rich man, and could have every thing just as I want it for my darling wife and for dear little Joe and Josy, and surround you, as I would, with every luxury the world can give. And yet—and yet—" He was answering another look of Eva's, so eloquent of calm and trust and the "perfect love casting out fear" that, with the strong thrill of his heart responding to the joy and tenderness that filled his soul, his voice faltered. He answered her look with silence—one of those long silences that lovers know.

> "It drew them nearer, nearer;
> They did not speak one word;
> For the beating of their own hearts
> Was all the sound they heard."

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Wojeikoff, an eminent Russian meteorologist, and well known in America from his sojourn here for several years, has explained the unusual warmth of the weather and the absence of snow in Eastern European Russia during the past winter on the theory of the internal heat of the earth, referring the action to the following three causes: first, that no non-conducting stratum was interposed between the ground and the air, so that the lower atmospheric strata were warmed; second, that the moisture of the soil promoted thermic equilibrium between the earth and the atmosphere; third, that the deep cracks, which were very common, allowed the cold air access to the interior of the ground.

Dr. Wojeikoff thinks that the unusually low temperature of Siberia and Northwestern America is to be explained by the same general considerations.

The death of Soleil, an eminent manufacturer of optical apparatus in Paris, took place quite recently, in the eightieth year of his age. He is best known as the inventor of the saccharometer—an instrument of great value in determining the percentage and the character of sugar in solutions.

Colisanti informs us that if sound eggs of the common hen are kept for two hours in a mixture of ice and salt, and thus exposed to a temperature of from 12°-20° F., and then, if gradually thawed out, they may be put under a hen or in an incubator, when they will still pass through the phenomena of embryonic development.

Mr. Alexander Agassiz, in a letter addressed to Captain Patterson, of the Coast Survey, published in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and dated February 27, gives the first report of progress connected with the deep-sea research by the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*. Many miles have been traversed in this work, and by the use of apparatus somewhat similar to that of the *Challenger*, but greatly improved in its character, most interesting results have been obtained, which will form the subject of future publications by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The employment of piano wire for deep-sea sounding and of wire rope for the working of the trawl and the dredge proved of incalculable advantage, especially by greatly reducing the time occupied in the operations, the *Blake* requiring not over half the time, and sometimes considerably less than that, to perform the same service as the *Challenger*.

A great many remarkable forms of marine life were obtained on this cruise, some of them identical with those gathered by the *Challenger*, while others were quite different. As usual, a bottom temperature of 39½° F. was found to prevail at a depth below 600 or 700 fathoms, and the contrast between the blistering, burning sun overhead and the benumbing sensation caused by handling the ice-cold mud brought up by the dredge was said to have been very striking. The greatest depth reached by the dredge was 1920 fathoms.

A noteworthy fact in the history of the American fisheries is shown by the departure, about the 24th of April, of the schooner *Notice*, Captain Marquarm, on a mackerel trip to the coast of Norway, with a crew of twelve men. The mackerel fishing in European waters is still conducted in the old-fashioned way by hook and line, or drails with several hooks attached. Captain Marquarm, however, by introducing the use of the purse seine, expects to revolutionize the whole business. His fares will be disposed of in Europe.

Conchologists may be interested to learn that the valuable collection of rare fresh-water and land shells of America gathered by Dr. James Lewis, of Mohawk, New York, is now offered for sale. The collection of unionidæ contains over 400 of the so-called species; and although representing a great number of varieties, the series is selected with very great care, occupying a cabinet space of 140 square feet. The univalve shells are also in similar proportion, the total number of species being estimated at over 4000.

Among the most notable discoveries of the past year was that by Professor Henry Draper of the existence of oxygen in the sun. Since then he has extended the proofs of its existence in that body, adding ten to the twenty spectroscopic lines previously noted by him.

Oxygen is not present in the chromosphere, having never been detected beyond the level of the photosphere. Professor Draper suspects the existence of sulphur as a solar element, but has not yet proved it satisfactorily. Of the existence of carbon there is little doubt.

The tenth number of the Bulletin of the United States National Museum, which has lately made its appearance, consists of some valuable monographs by Professor Jordan, in reference to certain fresh-water fishes of North America, especially a systematic account of the cat-fishes, with figures. The total number of species of the cat-fishes described in the paper is twenty-nine.

An organization has recently been effected for establishing a zoological station at St. Helier, Jersey, in the British Channel. Rooms with tables and apparatus will be provided for the use of naturalists who may wish to visit that portion of the British seas in the prosecution of their investigations.

The British Museum has lately lost a valuable collaborator by the death of Dr. F. Brüggemann, a German naturalist, for several years assistant to Professor Haeckel. His first scientific work was in the department of entomology, but more recently he has directed his attention to the vertebrates. At the time of his death he had been engaged for about a year in arranging and cataloguing the corals of the British Museum. He had already determined the existence of 1500 species, of which a number were new. In connection with this labor he had prepared a nearly complete list of known species of recent corals.

The courtesy extended by the American Institute of Mining Engineers to foreign engineers at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 is bearing its fruit. The Prussian Minister of Commerce has ordered that during the Paris Exhibition arrangements shall be made at the Berlin School of Mines to supply all possible information in reference to mining industries in Germany, and to provide for free access to all that the Americans may wish to visit.

An appendix to Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains an article by Rittich, very interesting at the present time, upon the ethnography of Russia. This is accompanied by several plates, executed in the usual excellent style of the Gotha establishment, showing by colors the distinction of races throughout the whole of the European portion of the Russian Empire.

The salmon in several of the rivers of Scotland have during the present season been troubled by a disease which is causing considerable anxiety among the fish-mongers and fishermen. This consists of a fungous growth on the head, tail, and fins. The fish, coming to the surface, swim around as if blinded, and ultimately die. Specialists are now investigating the subject with a view of ascertaining the cause of this strange affection.

Evidences of the success of the labors of the United States Fish Commission in the artificial propagation of salmon and other fish continue to multiply. Quite a number of salmon have been taken recently in the Delaware, weighing from 15 to 24 pounds; and we learn that four very fine ones were caught at one time at Essex, in the Connecticut River, on the 30th of April, weighing from 12 to 14 pounds each. The first Kennebec salmon for the season was received in New York on the 27th of April, and weighed 21 pounds.

The numerous explosions in flour mills, popularly ascribed to the combustion or ignition of flour dust, have lately been investigated by Professor Webber, who finds that this is the proper explanation of the catastrophes; and he agrees with Mr. Galloway that some of the explosions in coal mines, supposed to be due to fire-damp, have really been caused by clouds of coal dust.

New inventions and improvements in the artificial production of ice continue to be made, and it is not improbable that before long the shipment of natural ice to distant points will become unprofitable. Toselli, one of the best-known experimenters on this subject, has, it is said, lately made an important improvement in the method of producing ice blocks of very considerable size in two minutes, by utilizing and concentrating the intense cold produced by artificial means.

Conchologists will be interested to know that an important illustrated work, entitled *Conchologia Iconica*, commenced by Mr. Lovell Reeve in 1843, and continued by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, is soon to be completed, when it will form a series of twenty folio volumes, containing upward of 2700 colored plates, and comprising figures and descriptions of not less than 27,000 distinct species of shells.

In the ascent of the peak of Illimani, in Bolivia, by Professor Karl Wieser, we have the accomplishment for the first time of an oft-repeated attempt, previous explorers having failed to reach within several thousand feet of the top. The altitude was found to be 20,118 feet above the sea-level.

Additional instances confirming the assurance of success in stocking the Delaware with salmon are reported, two having been captured at Salem on the 25th of April, one weighing 22 and the other 18 pounds.

The restoration of faded writing is a subject of very great interest, and sometimes of much legal importance, and various methods have been proposed for its accomplishment. Unfortunately many of these, while being temporarily successful, actually destroy the writing and render it entirely undecipherable by any subsequent process. Von Bibra announces that a moderately concentrated aqueous solution of tannin is the best of all agencies for the purpose. This is to be applied with a brush, and the excess removed by a current of water, and the paper dried by a temperature of 140° to 170° F. The writing developed in this manner is clear and very black, remaining so for months. This method applies only to manuscripts in which ordinary ink has been employed, and has no effect upon India or carbon inks.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Not long ago the steam-ship *Sardinian*, shortly after leaving Liverpool for Quebec, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire at the entrance of Lough Foyle, the harbor of Londonderry. It appears that the fire was caused by an explosion of coal gas generated in the coal bunkers. There were about four hundred passengers on board, many of whom were injured, and some of them fatally. Had this explosion occurred out at sea, there must have been a fearful loss of life. Similar accidents have happened in times past, and this recent one has awakened new interest in the question of what may be the most secure method of stowing cargoes of coal on shipboard. That there is danger in such freight is evident, and many precautions are taken against spontaneous combustion both in this country and in England. But the subject needs still further study and investigation to give security to crowded steamers in their ocean passage. It is the bituminous coal which is peculiarly liable to spontaneous ignition, and it has been suggested that the use of anthracite coal would entirely remove this danger. Many difficulties now attend the use of anthracite with marine engines; but the inventive genius in America, if turned to this matter, must be equal to devising an efficient remedy.

The Board of Health begin to think that perhaps an "investigation" may lead to the discovery of establishments within city limits which may be regarded as nuisances. The public *know* this is the case without an "investigation." An "investigation" presupposes that there is something to be discovered. The offensive odors complained of are discernible enough without any elaborate search.

A genuine Greenland whale was recently captured near Port Monmouth, on the New Jersey shore. It was about forty feet long, and will doubtless yield a large quantity of oil.

An English missionary who is living in the famine-stricken district of China sends home accounts which show that there is no diminution of suffering in that section of country.

When some great disappointment overshadows the early life, it not unfrequently leads to an after-career of hopeless dejection or utter recklessness. A wiser and happier course is taught by the life of Miss Catharine Esther Beecher, who recently died in Elmira, New York, at the age of seventy-eight. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and when about twenty-two years old a sudden and overwhelming grief well-nigh unsettled faith and hope. Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed, perished by shipwreck while on a voyage to Europe. For a time Miss Beecher found no relief from her sorrow, but later she resolved to seek comfort in devoting herself to the good of others. This she did with cheerful patience and ceaseless energy—except when her health forbade active labors—throughout a long life. She was deeply interested in the subject of education; conducted a school for young ladies in Hartford, Connecticut, and in Cincinnati, Ohio; organized societies for training teachers; wrote many valuable works, mainly on topics for the improvement of women mentally, morally, and physically; and in many ways exercised a wide-spread and most useful influence in carrying out her plans for the benefit of woman. Her faithful labors will long be remembered. Miss Beecher died of apoplexy on May 12.

Near Paterson, New Jersey, there are, it is said, two communities of tramps, each consisting of about twenty members. They abstract what they want for themselves, in ways most convenient to themselves, from Paterson, Newark, and vicinity, and are a terror to the inhabitants. The laws of New Jersey should make short work with such bands of thieving roughs.

There seems to be no end of heirs to the estate of A. T. Stewart. They rise up on every side, and assert their claims with earnestness and persistence. Something like twenty-five new ones have recently entered the field.

An entire family, consisting of five persons, was lately prostrated by the sewer gas which penetrated the house through the imperfect pipes. The health officers being notified, the house was thoroughly disinfected, and orders given to have new waste-pipes, sewer traps, and ventilating pipes put in immediately.

A Boston man has invented a machine for shearing sheep, which gives promise of accomplishing this important work with safety and skill. As the number of sheep in America and Australia is estimated at 145,000,000, and the annual wool clip at 580,000,000 pounds, a cheap, rapid, and safe method of shearing will be of great value to sheep-raisers.

An exchange not long ago gave its readers the following advice:

> "Lay aside the graceful Ulster;
> Fold its arms with tender care;
> Bring you out the linen duster—
> Much the better thing to wear."

Two days afterward reports of frost, snow, and ice came from various sections, and a cold wave in this vicinity made fires and overcoats comfortable.

The Permanent Exhibition, which has been closed for some time past to allow of a thorough renovation, was re-opened to the public on May 10. Many valuable additions have been made to the agricultural and educational departments, and it is believed that the arrangements will guarantee success. On the recent opening day about 12,000 persons were in the building before the ceremonies commenced. Among these were many distinguished persons, and addresses and music were the prominent features of the occasion.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the competent teachers of its public schools: "The work in these grades, the hardest, steadiest, and most perplexing work in our whole system of instruction, is done by the $400 and $700 women teachers. It would be the basest ingratitude to cut down their scanty earnings, and it would seriously affect the usefulness of the schools besides. The best teachers in the district schools could certainly do better than to work for less wages than many a good shop-girl gets."

A poor woman, the wife of a laborer, in Denmark, has received from the king, in the presence of the royal family, the medal and ribbon for civil acts of bravery—the first woman in Denmark who ever won this honor. A few months ago, at the imminent peril of her own life, she rescued three children who had fallen through the ice on a lake, and the king resolved that this act of heroism should not go unrewarded. So a room was prepared in the royal palace, and the poor woman went to Copenhagen, and staid there a couple of days, with her family, to see the sights, and received every attention.

Russian journals mention that a rich Russian noble, who wishes to remain incognito, but is supposed to be Prince Straganoff, has ordered the construction of a cruiser which is to have a speed of fifteen or sixteen knots, and is to cost 600,000 rubles.

A remedy for the phylloxera, harmless to the vines, is reported to have been discovered in Switzerland, and to have been successfully applied, not only in that country, but in France. It is a peculiar preparation of sulphuric acid, the gas being projected with great force into the ground, deep enough to reach the roots of the vine. Two applications are necessary, one to kill the adult insect, the other to kill those hatched after the first application.

Submarine cables are exposed to many dangers. They are frequently ruptured by icebergs, or by sharp rocks on the ocean bottom against which the cable chafes until the protecting covering is worn through. The cables between Brazil and Portugal have several times been injured by saw-fish, the bones of the saw having been found so deeply imbedded in the coverings as to damage the interior conducting wires. Not long ago the cable across the Persian Gulf suddenly became inoperative. Examination showed that a large whale had become entangled in the line, which it had probably broken, and the cable had become coiled around the creature, causing its death. There are also several species of insects that penetrate the hemp covering of cables, wherever the interstices of the wires permit, and cause serious damage.

Balloon ascensions will form one feature of the Paris Exposition, to which the young folks are looking forward with eager interest. The balloon, which is in process of manufacture at the Tuileries, will be the largest in the world. The car will contain fifty passengers, and has a restaurant attached. A wire rope about 800 feet long is to be secured to the bottom of the car, so that it may always be under control.

Canton, China, was visited by a great tornado on April 11. It is reported that thousands of homes were destroyed or seriously injured by the wind and by an enormous water-spout from the river which broke over the city. Many lives were lost. In the midst of the confusion incident to the disaster four fires occurred, which are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

There will be about two thousand exhibitors from Italy at the Paris Exhibition. The jewelry of Rome and Florence, the corals of Naples, the carved furniture of Siena, Florence, and Venice, the inlaid furniture of Rome and Milan, the silk fabrics of Como, and the glass of Venice are some of the objects of interest which Italy will show.

Vendors of skimmed milk in Brooklyn have been arrested in several cases lately, and have been fined for their misdeeds.

During April the carriers of the New York Post-office delivered 3,494,993 mail letters, 2,039,593 local letters, and 889,230 newspapers.

A new flying-machine was recently exhibited to a number of invited guests at the Permanent Exhibition Building in Philadelphia. The invention is described as a black silk cylinder, twelve by twenty-four feet, which is filled with hydrogen. The operator sits upon a car and platform suspended to the cylinder. A fan, constructed of thin brass plates, resembling the screw of a propeller, revolves on an upright shaft below the level of the platform, being turned by cranks, and another similar fan is affixed to the front end of the car, and so constructed that it can be turned in any direction with the feet of the operator. The cylinder sustains most of the weight to be carried, and the rest is lifted by the central fan, which presses upon the air with a movement similar to that of a propeller wheel in the water. The first experiments made with the machine were not altogether successful, but later ones were more satisfactory.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A dispute about precedence once arose between a bishop and a judge, and after some altercation the latter thought he should confound his opponent by quoting the following passage: "For on these hang all the law and the prophets." "Do you not see," said the lawyer, in triumph, "that even in this passage of Scripture *we* are mentioned first?" "I grant you," said the bishop: "you hang first."

Two French ladies were looking at the pictures in the Paris Salon. "So I hear," said one, "a celebrated painter has finished a picture for you." "Yes; he has graciously consented to paint the portrait of my husband for my drawing-room." "Indeed!" said the first speaker. "Well, for a room like that I think I should have chosen a gayer subject."

> Now savagely from roof to roof
> The pussy cat is driven;
> For her there is no sweet repose,
> No peace nor quiet given;
> She hath not where to lay her head,
> A vagrant's pangs do fill 'er,
> But soon the summer-time will come
> And bring the caterpillar.

An old Scotchman, on marrying a very young wife, was rallied by his friends on the inequality of their ages. "She will be near me," he replied, "to close my een." "Weel," remarked another of the party, "I've had twa wives, and they *opened* my een!"

In behalf of tramps, it is mentioned that Mr. Smith, of Stamford, Connecticut, with his wife, got out of bed to answer to the call of a tramp, and that while they were gone there fell upon the bed a mass of plastering which would have probably killed them both had they remained.

"Don't stand there loafing," said the master of a grammar school to three students standing where they shouldn't. "We're not loafing," said one of them; "there are only three of us, and it takes 'leven to make a loaf."

"When the swallows homeward fly"—then the homeward fly is swallowed.

"What is life-insurance?" exclaimed a bold agent in a street car to a victim of a bursted company. "I can answer that," replied the victim: "it is the art of keeping a man poor all through life in order that he may die rich."

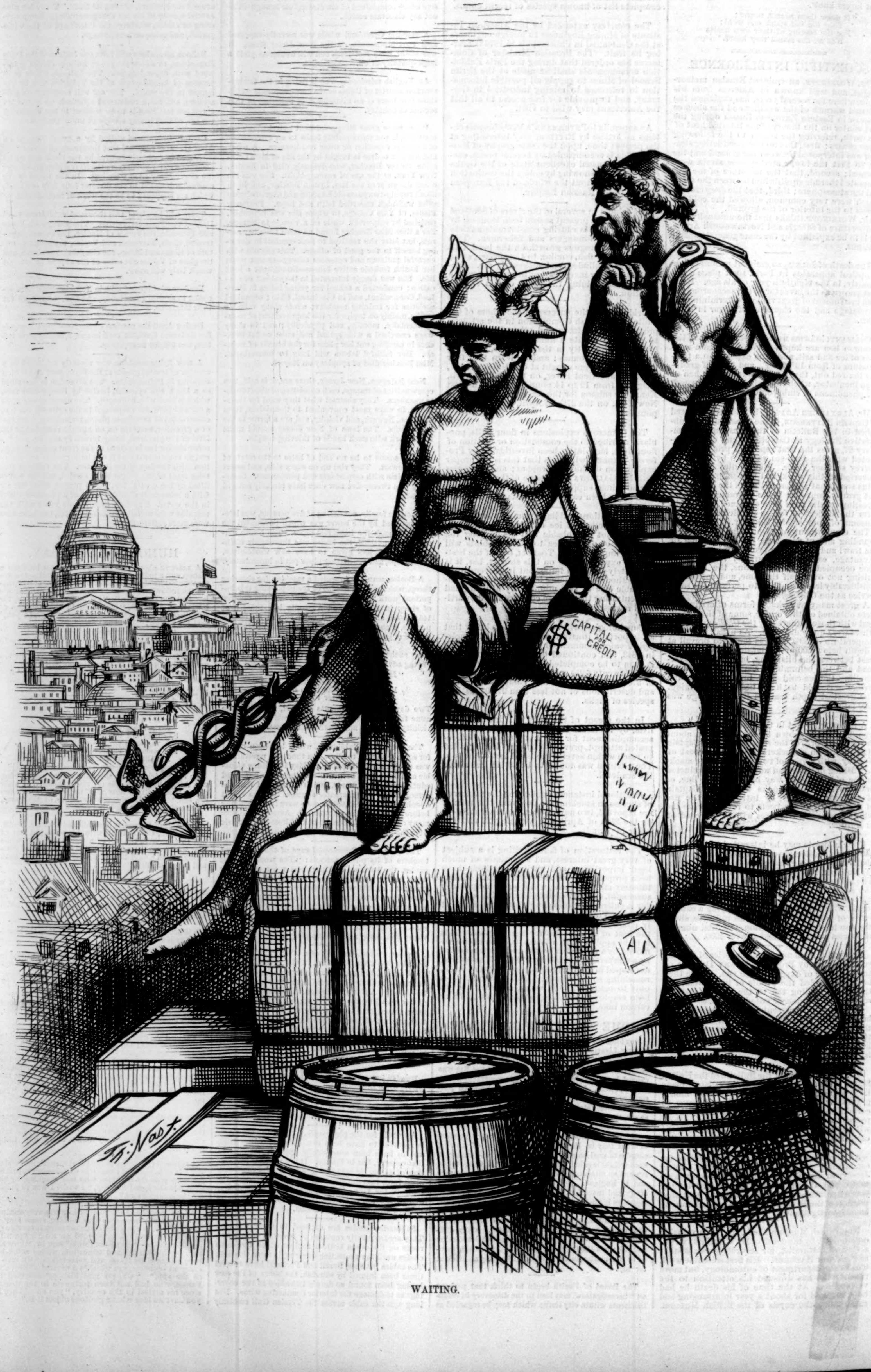
A Nevada politician was elected on the merits of one single speech. All he said was, "Fellow-countrymen, follow me to yonder saloon."

Yankees are universally allowed to be unexcelled in asking questions; but unite Irish loquacity with Yankee interrogation, and the cup is full. A girl of Irish descent, but reared in Vermont, was rebuked by the lady with whom she was living for her interminable propensity to ask questions. Closing the rebuke, the lady remarked, "You beat the Jews at asking questions." True to her nature, the girl rejoined, "Do the Jews ask many questions?"

To sign the pledge, and afterward to be presented with a bottle of fine wine, is one of those dreadful things which will occasionally happen. People talk about suffering, but they don't know any thing about it.

A lady said that this was the finest compliment which she had ever received: She was on horseback, and as she rode past an Irishman who was standing by the road-side she heard him say, "I wisht I was in prison for the staling ov ye."

A late learned and eloquent bishop was very anxious to convert a Parsee who was making some stay in London, and, meeting him on an occasion favorable for private conversation, he opened an attack upon his peculiar tenets. "I can not think," said he, "how any man of intelligence and education, whose mind has been enlarged by travel and association with men of different opinions, can worship a created object, such as the sun." "Oh, my lord bishop," returned the Parsee, who had not been fortunate in the weather since his arrival in the country, "you should see it; you have no idea what a glorious object it is."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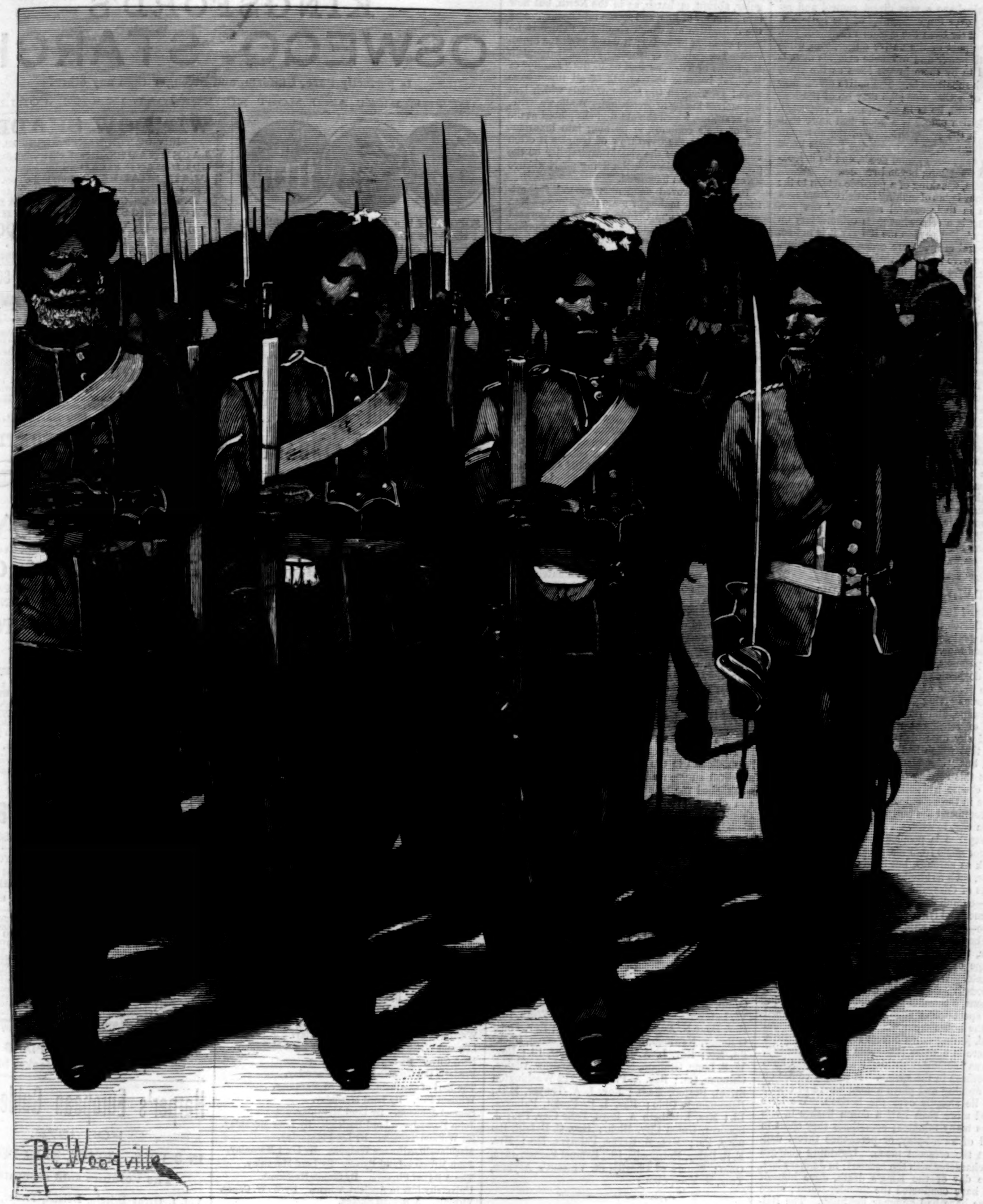

INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN EUROPE.

SEPOYS FOR EUROPEAN SERVICE.

Conspicuous among the means employed by the English government for national aggrandizement is the use which she makes of her colonies. The late scheme, however, of employing her native Indian regiments to fight her battles in Europe is one that may prove to be as dangerous as it is daring. English supremacy in India is based fully as much upon the ignorance and personal jealousies of the native princes as upon any appreciation of the wisdom and benignity of English rule. By bringing the native forces enlisted under her flag to Europe she not only weakens her strength in India, but also opens a capital training school for soldiers who may eventually turn their knowledge to the patriotic purpose of releasing their country from foreign occupation.

England, however, is a belligerent nation; she is famous for feats of arms by sea and land, and it is scarcely to be expected that the magnificent yield of Sepoys in her Indian possessions should not be utilized in the event of an opportunity occurring to humble the pride of Russia. That power, by its hesitation in regard to insisting upon the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano, has given England an opportunity to measure her resources and prepare for a conflict that shall astonish the world. What she is doing elsewhere, however, is of little interest compared with the doings in India. At the present moment all the energies of the Indian government are concentrated on war preparations. The native regiments have all been ordered to recruit at once up to their full war complement. Factories for small-arms are working treble time, day and night, Sundays and week-days. Military and medical stores are also being collected on a large scale. The Sepoys have responded with cheerful loyalty to the summons for foreign service. A number of regiments even spontaneously volunteered their services.

That the Sepoys are as eager for a trial of their military skill on European soil as England can desire them to be is proved by the alacrity with which those who were absent on furlough are returning to their regiments. No difficulty has been found in bringing up the regiments to their full numbers by new enrollments. Correspondents say that if the demand were, not for 10,000 men only, but for ten times that number, or, indeed, any conceivable number that the resources of India could furnish, there is every sign that it would be responded to with the same spirit. The enthusiasm that prevails among the English officers is also said to be indescribable, while, according to report, the authorities at Simla are overwhelmed by telegraphic applications for foreign service.

The first contingent of native Indian troops ordered to Europe sailed from Bombay for Malta toward the last of April. The several regiments forming the division are under the very efficient command of General Ross, well known in 1857 as Ross of Ross's Camel Corps. He is ably supported by Brigadier-General M'Pherson, V.C., a very distinguished officer; Colonel Watson, V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, who has already achieved brilliant reputation as a cavalry leader; and Colonel Prendergast, V.C., commanding the Sappers and Miners. The First Bombay Cavalry is commanded by Colonel Blair, V.C.; the Goorkhas (Prince of Wales's Own) by Colonel M'Intyre, V.C. The Goorkhas make splendid fighting men, and performed capital service during the mutiny. The Ninth Bengal Cavalry was formed after the mutiny from remains of the famous regiment of Hodson's Horse. The Thirteenth Bengal Light Infantry consists of Brahmins, Rajpoots, Hindostanees, Mussulmans, and Jats. The Thirty-first Bengal Native Infantry is the Punjab regiment formed of Sikhs, Punjabis, Pathans, and a few Punjabi-Hindoos and Mohammedans—a fine body of men, of grand physique.

The final sailing of the Sepoys "ordered to Malta for service in the event of a European war" has naturally given rise to much discussion in the English papers. The London *Times* notably advances the same thought suggested in the opening paragraph of this article. In a recent leader it called attention to the possibilities that could arise out of the thorough military knowledge that might be acquired by Indian troops in Europe, particularly those who were advanced to the rank of officers. This brought forth the following letter from a great Indian military authority, which explains most succinctly the method of dealing with the Sepoy, and the amount of confidence felt in his loyalty:

"There is, I need scarcely say, sound truth in your leading article on the Indian army; but I hope you will allow me, as one who has seen much of the inner life of our Indian battalions, to make one or two short remarks on it.

"1. We do not 'train Hindoo or Mohammedan officers.' Such a course would be, I believe, mischievous and short-sighted. The native captains and subalterns in command of companies—a most useful and excellent body of men—only attain their position after service in the ranks, and passing through the grade of non-commissioned officer. They are responsible for the conduct of their Sepoys, and are much respected by them; but they do not, in the slightest degree, 'supersede the authority or the influence of their British superiors,' for these officers—namely, the commanding officer and the officers in command of wings, with the adjutant and the quartermaster (I would not put more British officers than ten to a battalion)—have a very direct control and responsibility over the companies of the battalion. There has never been the slightest feeling of jealousy on the part of the native officer, who, while he has both power and influence over his men, is not looked to by them in the least as the youngest British subaltern is. The native officer may be a Jew or a Christian; he may be of the lowest caste. Still, he is in office, and is respected. But the British officer is a good deal more than this. He is the representative of the character of the ruling race, under which the Sepoys know they have done such grand deeds, and he is looked to with something beyond respect.

"2. Again, speaking of a possible return to the 'old-fashioned plan of making British officers seek promotion in their several regiments,' you say, 'the mutiny is a somewhat grim commentary on that theory.' But pardon me if I say it is not so. In the Bengal army, where occurred the mutiny, the officers were not with their regiments at all. They were every where, in civil and staff employ, in search of higher pay and honor. In many of the cases where the Sepoys rose against their officers they had been left to the command of their own native officers, and were merely nominally commanded by the young men whom they massacred, while their field officers and other seniors were absent. There existed no feelings either of real respect or true comradeship in these regiments. There was no mutiny in the Bombay army, where the system was very different, nor in the Madras army. The native army in India is the backbone of our power there, and is a match for any Continental army in Europe. But it is on one understanding only, viz., that the British officer seeks promotion in the battalion which he joins as a boy, and that he so becomes in time at once a leader and a friend to his soldiers. He thus acquires, not, as is now the case by a false education, a useless high-class Hindostanee which no one understands, but the language of the country, the language of his comrades.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,

"Mark Kerr, Lieutenant-General."

ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

The sky of Italy has been the subject of many popular fallacies. It is usually described by poets and depicted by painters as of intense and unmitigated blue. It is true that there are days when no pigment, however thickly laid upon canvas, can do justice to the azure vault; but then there are periods of hazy gray, which some artists prefer, as giving greater value to the color of the landscape, and rendering unity of tone and delicacy of sentiment more feasible. But the phase of sky on which we will for an instant dwell is that which has been sometimes termed, not sky, but "cloud-land." And so grand and varied is this scenery of the heavens that, if we had to choose a dwelling in Italy, we think it would be in the belvedere of a high tower which should command the horizon from north to south and from east to west. There are days when the whole expanse is peopled with clouds, not rain clouds nor mists from marshes, thick as blankets and dark as shrouds, but bright creatures of the elements, such as Shelley gazed on from the ruined Baths of Caracalla. These tenants of the upper air—cumuli floating as balloons, cirri light as a gossamer and lying like silver filigree on a field of azure—are fit adjuncts to the landscape below. They are of Italian birth; as the earth is volcanic, they are electric; and the collective landscape of earth and sky is, like the people, passionate. We have been in Florence when on six successive days there came, precisely at the same hour, a thunder-storm. Turner was no unmoved spectator of such phenomena; he rushed about the house from window to window, pencil in hand, jotting down effects for future pictures. But there is a more innocuous cloud electricity, known as "summer lightning," which begins, however, betimes in the spring. It usually comes on in the evening and plays among banks of clouds which lie sleepily over the horizon. We have counted more than half a dozen flashes in less than as many minutes; sometimes they sport in a kind of sword-play, or perchance thrust daggers at the crescent moon. Lightning changes in its character with the seasons; in January last, on the day of the King's death, Jove himself might have conducted the thunder-storm; since then we have had summer lightning. The Italian sky is fitful and capricious. We think the best pictorial effects are gained in broken weather of intermingling light and shade when sunshine plays with shower. The sky then is oft divided against itself, one half storm, the other calm; the clouds are blown aside, and suddenly the sun sparkles among the rain-drops in the grass, and gilds the leaves of the oleander and the olive. The progress of the seasons is registered on the horizon by the situation of the sun's setting. During the Roman winter the sun, viewed from the Pincian Hill, sank behind the dome of St. Peter's, and the red sky shone like fire-light through the windows. But with lengthening days the course is northward; and, as spring advances into summer, new atmospheric effects will come on, especially that silvery and golden haze, light-illumined, which we have observed in Naples and Venice. The outlines of all objects become blurred and undefined, and color shines within the shadows. These poetic and chromatic effects Turner realized; and though his later works fell into exaggeration, yet, taken for all in all, no artist has painted Italy with more knowledge and sympathetic insight.

Nature has in Italy made special provision for a great school of decorative art. It may be said that common weeds such as the nettle and the thistle there become ornamental; they spring into life with joy, and would almost seem to be animated by a sense of beauty. Nature assumes undulating curves in creepers and in feathery trees with pendent branches. The forms are not angular, abrupt, or harsh, as in the North, but flow into harmony of line, and soften into beauty. And the decorative art which simulates nature is no mere creation of to-day; it dates back for centuries. The painted ornaments in Pompeii and in the Baths of Titus, as well as in the "Loggie" of Raphael, indicate that artists of all times have found growing on the spot materials which lent themselves kindly to decoration. While we write, the acanthus, which the old Romans placed at the top of their columns, is pushing into luxuriant leaf. And in the overthrow of temples it often comes to pass that the classic capital lies on the ground side by side with the living plant whence its ornament was borrowed.

Italy has proved dangerous ground for artists; she either makes or mars the painter. Men such as Poussin and Claude may be invigorated and refined by her influence; they appropriate what is true and beautiful without loss of individuality. But there are others, especially of the present generation, who become emasculate; they fall into sentimentality; they repeat without freshness of feeling what has been done a thousand times before. In their case it is almost a disadvantage that pictures come ready-made to hand; rocks, hills, and ruins, lakes and trees, cattle and peasants, compose together so nicely that nothing more seems needed. But the artist now too often fails to animate the outward form with intention to work as nature works, or to catch her meaning. The Italians themselves do not always understand their own country; yet this year we have seen in studios pictures by native painters in which it may be said that nature is dramatized, so that a landscape becomes animated by motive and intention somewhat after the manner of a figure picture. This spring-time abounds, as we have seen, in pictorial ideas, which, if read and interpreted aright, should secure to landscape art that renewal of life which befits the season.

COMMON SENSE.

Many imagine all advertised medicines to be worthless nostrums, and indiscriminately condemn them; but is it not an injustice to the thousands of respectable citizens who give voluntary evidence of benefits received, to thus question and doubt their veracity and integrity? Fairbank's standard scales are extensively advertised. Does it necessarily follow that they are inferior in make, and less accurate than others? Have they not been demonstrated to be among the best? Again, is it common sense to suppose that a physician with capital could be induced to hazard it and a hard earned reputation upon a worthless article? R. V. Pierce, M.D., of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of the most popular family medicines in the market. His reputation as a skilful surgeon and physician has been fully established for many years. Would physicians and clergy, after having tested his medicines thoroughly, unite in commending them to the afflicted, if they possessed no merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them:

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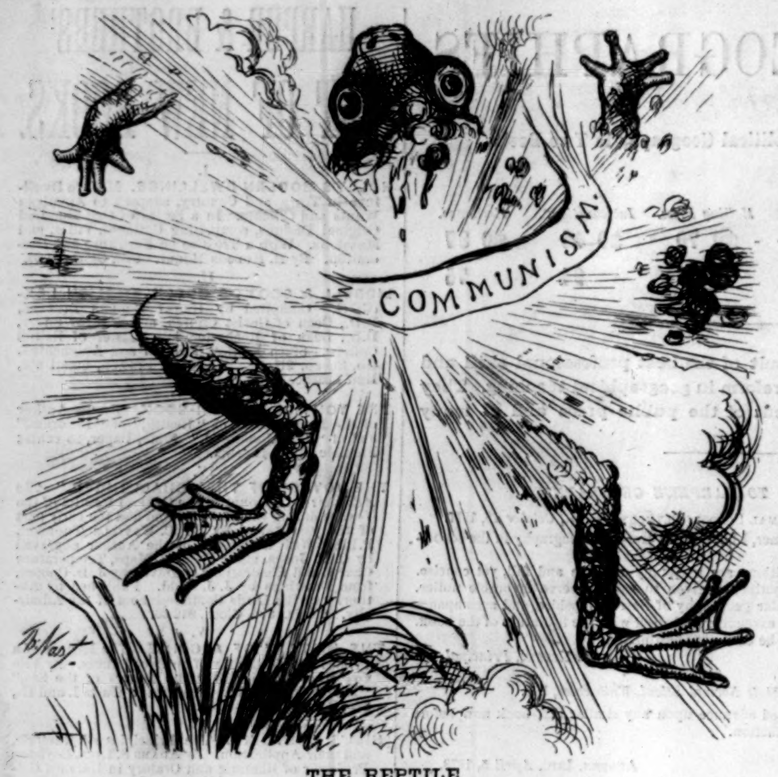

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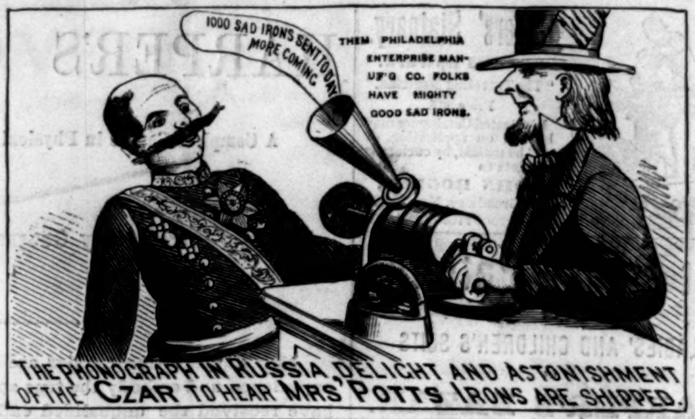
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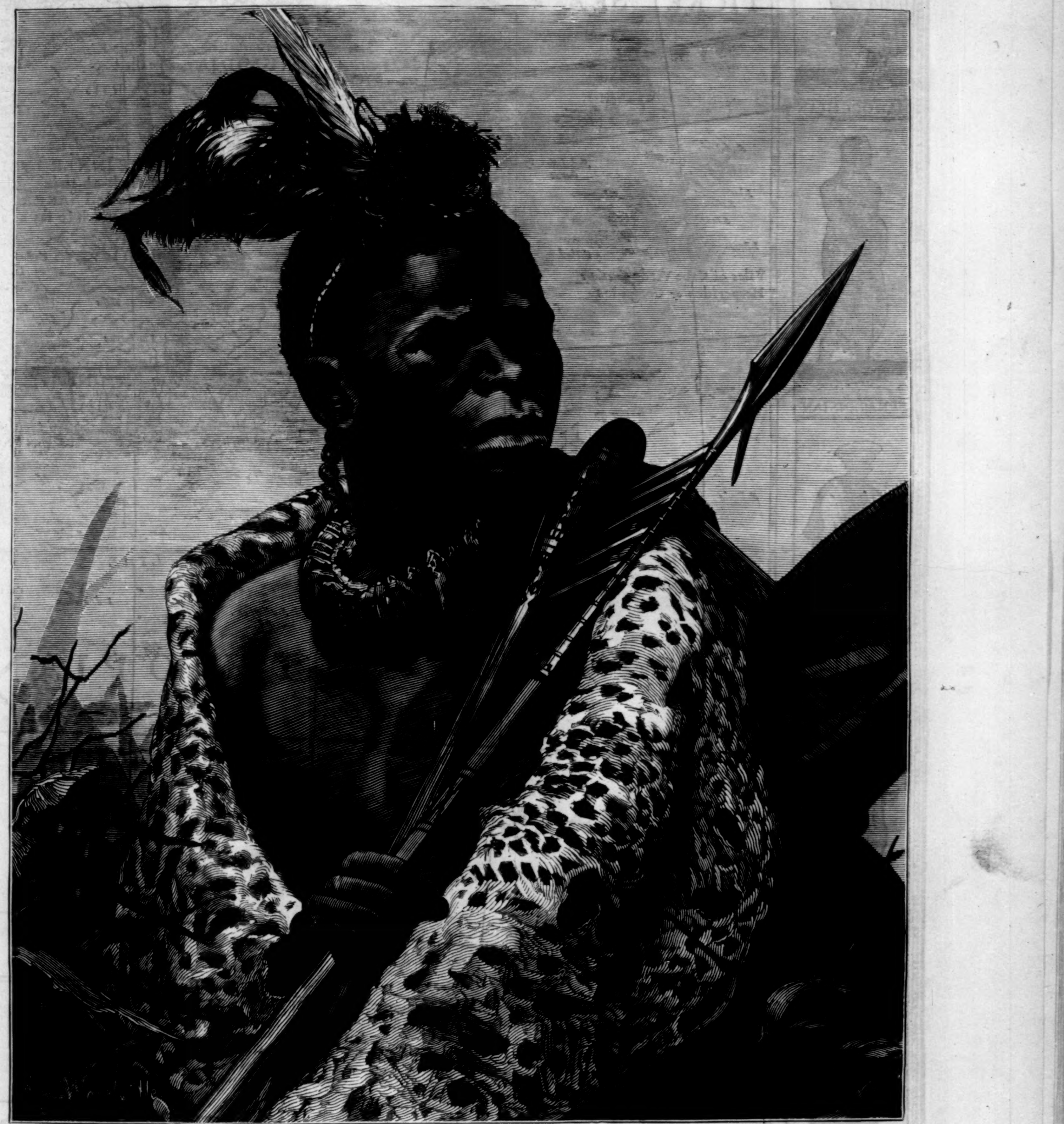
A CAFFRE CHIEF.

THE accompanying portrait, which was copied from a photograph procured at Graham's Town, the capital of the eastern division of Cape Colony, will give our readers some idea of the style of savage with which the English are contending on the borders of their South African possessions. The original of the picture is the son of a chief, and although a mere boy, is said to exhibit great skill in the use of the native weapons. These, however, are of the rudest description, consisting principally of clubs, assagais, and spears or lances. If it were not that the Caffres had soon learned to adopt the arms of the white man, their repeated struggles with the English would have been too insignificant to attract attention.

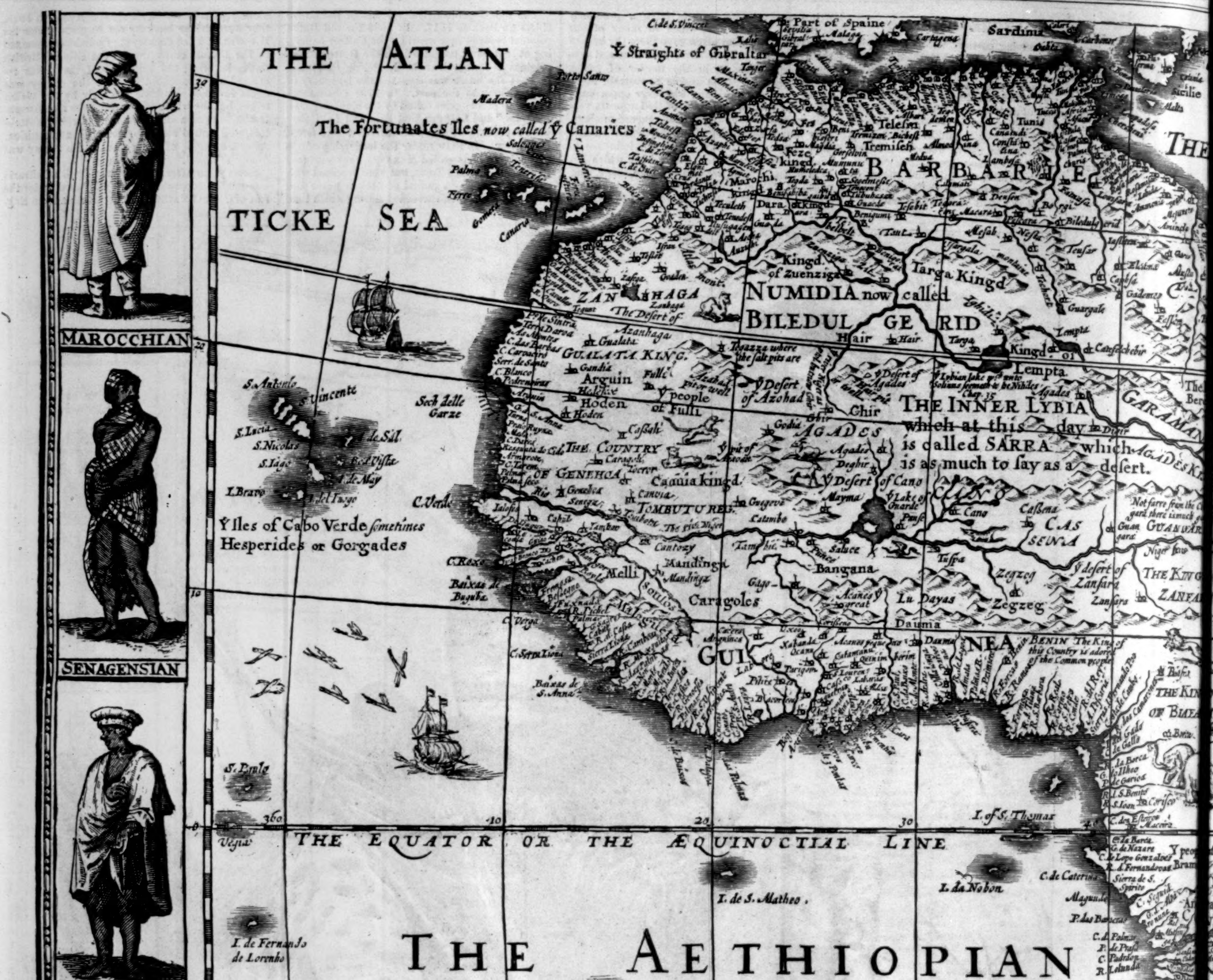
The Caffres are a decidedly superior race to many that inhabit the various sections of the African coasts. They are a tall, well-made people, generally handsome, of a dark brown or bronze color, with hair in short woolly tufts. Toward the north they gradually become more assimilated to the negro type, until finally the two races seem to blend together. They are brave, and in times of peace kind and hospitable to strangers. The men make affectionate husbands and fathers. Their intellectual attributes are by no means contemptible. An English writer says: "Their minds have a peculiarly acute and logical turn, which in many of our 'palavers' with them often gave them the best of the argument." The Caffres are an honest people, except, perhaps, in the matter of cattle, which they seem to be unable to restrain themselves from appropriating whenever opportunity offers. Although their idea of God appears very indistinct, and their feelings of veneration singularly undeveloped, they are nevertheless exceedingly superstitious, and dread the influence of wizards and sorcerers. Their huts, which are built by the women, are of a bee-hive shape, composed of wattles stretched with grass, and a collection of them is called a "kraal"—a Portuguese word, signifying inclosure. The general rule of the chiefs is patriarchal. Each ruler is assisted, however, by a number of "pakati," or councillors, whose advice is generally followed implicitly. Polygamy is allowed, and wives are generally purchased for cattle. The Caffres are strictly a pastoral people, and the men tend their herds exclusively, even to milking them, and leave to the women the labor of cultivating their gardens, building their huts, and otherwise attending to their comfort. The dress consists usually of a blanket; the former robe of softened ox-hide is now seldom seen. In time of war the Caffre appears in the field naked, and painted with red clay.

The oldest genealogical records of the Caffre chiefs go back to 1617. In 1688 the old Dutch colonial records first mention the Caffres as having at that early period driven the Hottentot aborigines as far south as the Great Fish River, and in 1784 the latter was declared the boundary of Cape Colony to the east. In 1798 commenced the series of struggles called by the English "Caffre wars," and between that date and 1811 they were repeatedly attacked and driven across Great Fish River. In 1819, under the leadership of one of their prophets called MAKANNA, they ventured to attack Graham's Town, but were repulsed with great slaughter. A period of broken peace and ill-kept treaties then succeeded, during which time a considerable European and Hottentot population had settled along the frontier. In 1824 they were driven out of the Kat River Valley. Then came the great war of 1834, which cost upward of a million sterling, and ended in the Caffres being driven to the east of the Great Kei, the territory between it and the Great Fish River being taken possession of by Sir B. DURBAN, but immediately restored by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord GLENELG. In 1846 war again broke out, and the Gaika and Islambic Caffres, members of the great Amaxosa tribe, invaded the colony, and overran the whole of the frontier districts as far west as Uitenhage and north to the Stormbergen, inflicting great losses on all sides. Again, in 1848, they were driven back by the English, under Sir H. SMITH, and the country they inhabited annexed to the British crown, under the title of British Caffraria. Still the influence of the chiefs remained unbroken, and in 1851 the colony was again invaded, this time not only by the Gaika tribes, but the whole of the Amaxosa and Amamtembu, besides a numerous body of rebel Hottentots, well armed and provided with ammunition. After a struggle of many months the enemy was finally repulsed.

Some years after this last war British Caffraria was made a separate colony and placed under the rule of Colonel MACLEAN. The sanction from England for the arrangement had long been given, but it was not carried out until 1860. Its existence as a separate colony was short, however, for in 1864 it was annexed to the Cape Colony. Naturally the Caffres hate their invaders, and difficulties between them and the colonists are constantly occurring. The present struggle, which, according to ANTHONY TROLLOPE, is not of sufficient magnitude to be justly entitled to the name of a war, began with a difficulty between two tribes, one of which was under British protection. This necessitated the interference of the English troops, so that 1878 adds another to the long list of "Caffre wars."



A YOUNG CAFFRE CHIEF.


THE ATLAN
TICKE SEA
The Fortunates Iles now called ẏ Canaries
Madera
Porto Santo
Straights of Gibraltar
Part of Spaine
Sardinia
Sicilie
BARBARIE
NUMIDIA now called
BILEDUL GERID
ZANHAGA
The Desert of
GUALATA KING.
Arguin
Hoden
THE INNER LYBIA which at this day is called SARRA which is as much to say as a desert.
AGADES
Desert of Azohad
TOMBUTU
OF GENEHOA
Cauaia kingd.
Melli
Mandinga
Caragoles
Bangana
Zegzeg
Dauma
GUINEA
BENIN
Ẏles of Cabo Verde sometimes Hesperides or Gorgades
S. Antonio
S. Vincente
S. Lucia
S. Nicolas
de Sal
S. Iago
I. Bravo
I. del Fuego
C. Verde
THE EQUATOR OR THE ÆQUINOCTIAL LINE
I. of S. Thomas
I. de S. Matheo
I. da Nobon
I. de Fernando de Lorenho
THE AETHIOPIAN
OCEAN
I. de Ascention
I. de S. Helena
A. Trenidade
S. Maria da gosta
I. de Martin vaz
I. de Agemcam
I. dos Picos
THE TROPICKE OF CAPRICORNE
I. de Tristan de Cunha
I. de Gonçalo Alvares
Abraham Goos sculpsit.
MAROCCHIAN
SENAGENSIAN
Mares in GUINEA
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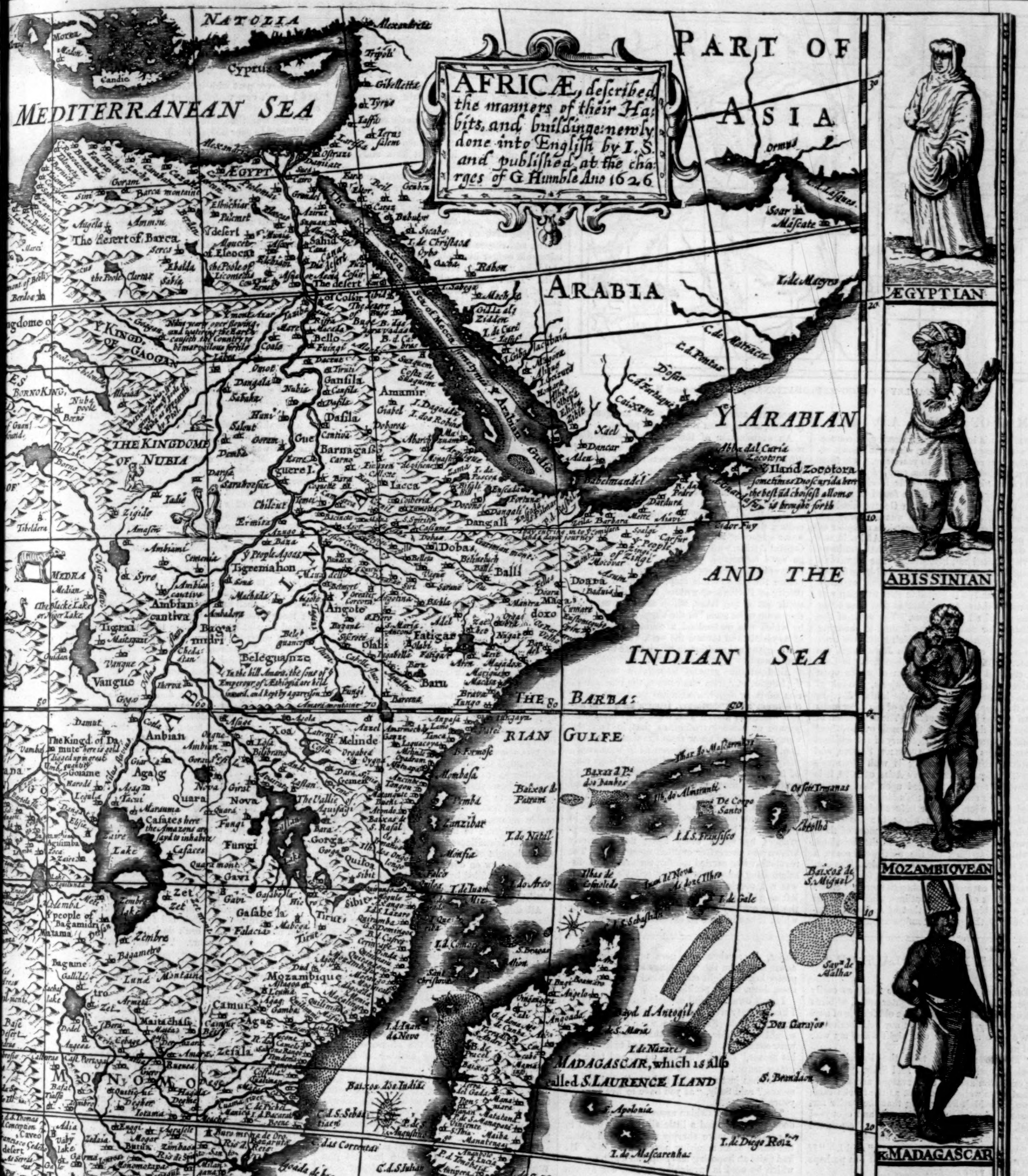
FAC-SIMILE OF A MAP OF AFRI PRIN


AFRICÆ, deſcribed the manners of their Habits, and buildinge: newly done into Engliſh by I. S. and publiſhed at the charges of G. Humble Ano 1626
PART OF ASIA
NATOLIA
Cyprus
Candia
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ÆGYPT
ARABIA
Y ARABIAN
THE KINGDOME OF NUBIA
Y KINGD. OF GAOGAN
Mozambique
Zanzibar
Mombaſa
Melinde
Monomotapa
Y Iland Zocotora
MADAGASCAR, which is allo called S. LAURENCE ILAND
AND THE INDIAN SEA
THE BARBARIAN GULFE
THE EAST OCEAN
ÆGYPTIAN
ABISSINIAN
MOZAMBIQVEAN
MADAGASCAR
habit of cape of goodhope

PRINTED IN 1626.—[SEE PAGE 444.]